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Knesset Calls for Funds For More Immigration

The Prime Minister yesterday defended the policy of selective immigration as actually resulting in increased immigration. Addressing the Knesset, which had been called from its recess to a special session to consider the situation of the Moroccan Jews, Mr. Sharett said that it was self-evident that the rules of selectivity did not apply where the immigration of groups of Jews faced with extermination was involved.

But he implied that this was not the case with Moroccan Jewry when he added that some flexibility in these rules was called for also with regard to a Jewish community in a plight like that now existing in Morocco.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Knesset adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Ami Assaf on behalf of Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi, Mizrahi, Agudat Yisrael, Poalei Agudat Yisrael and the Progressives. It termed immigration the only solution to the North African danger; requested the Government to present to the Knesset a programme for the financing of intensified immigration and absorption; called upon Israel and Diaspora Jewry, particularly in the U.S., to mobilise funds for this effort.

Voting cut across party lines on a supplement presented by Mr. B. Mintz for the four religious parties. It called for the right of the immigrants to choose their own settlement framework. It was rejected by 29 to 14, with 27 abstentions.

The meeting was then adjourned. The Knesset is to resume on October 17.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, stated that the plan adopted by the Government-Jewish Agency Coordinating Committee to bring in 40,000 North African Jews by the end of September, 1956, would cost IL70m. to IL75m. This is based on an estimate of IL7,500 per family for 9,000 to 10,000 families. He expected that IL25m. would be raised internally, with the rest coming from world Jewry.

The new excise rates on building materials would raise IL8m. to IL9m. in the next year, the excise on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages announced yesterday (see below), IL4m., and additional income taxes—still to be decided on — another IL12m.-IL13m.

Views on Taxes

Mr. Sharett's defence of selective immigration was attacked severely by Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut) and Mr. Yitzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi). Mr. Joseph Saphir (General Zionist) called for a more detailed programme, and expressed his opposition to higher income taxes. Mr. Avraham Avas (Ahdut Ha'avoda), making his maiden speech, declared that in times of danger we could not afford to plan, and that the population would gladly bear whatever additional taxes were needed. For Mr. Meir Wilner (Communist) higher taxation of the millionaires would solve everything.

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, and Mr. Yonah Kesse (Mapai) urged that the subject of North African immigration should not be dragged down to the level of a contest in patriotism or "who loves his fellow Jews more."

Mr. Begin poured his wrath on those who found consolation in the fact that the terror in Morocco was not directed against Jews as such, as one newspaper had done. Recounting the details of the horrible deaths of Jews in Oued Zem, he demanded: "How many Jews must be murdered before this will be recognised as a pogrom?"

At the 3,000-a-month rate proposed by Mr. Sharett, the Government was allowing itself seven years to rescue the quarter of a million Jews of Morocco from the shadow of death. The granting of a limited number of "certificates" was in effect the closing of the gates of immigration — this time in the State of Israel.

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressives) stated that even on a sinking ship selection was used in removing passengers. Mr. Y. Chazan (Mapam) said that the central problem now was not selection but the absorption of immigrants. Both he and Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda (Ahdut Ha-avoda) called for higher taxes.

Sharett Defends Selection Practice

Mr. Moshe Sharett told yesterday's special session of the Knesset that, although we still did not have authoritative information on what had happened to the Jews of Morocco on August 20, there was no doubt that the terror now sweeping that country seriously undermined the security of masses of Jews.

This imposed on the State of Israel the task of speeding aid to any Jew who wished to leave and start a new life in this country. It was likewise the duty of those Jewish communities which enjoyed security, freedom and prosperity to extend large-scale and speedy assistance in this holy task.

For the past year, immigration from North Africa, and particularly from Morocco, had been proceeding at a rate considerably faster than previously. But the Government now planned to accelerate this still further, Mr. Sharett announced. By the end of September, 1956, it planned to bring in 45,000 Jews — 40,000 of them from North Africa, and of these, 36,000 from Morocco. The 3,000 a month from Morocco represented a doubling of that country's present immigration.

These figures would not necessarily be evenly distributed throughout the year, the Prime Minister explained. The plan was that in both October and November 5,000 persons would be brought from Morocco alone.

Too Large a Gap

Mr. Sharett was certain that those who bite off more than they can chew will not be satisfied with these figures. But experience had shown that the successful absorption of any group of immigrants would result in additional immigration, while failure in absorption would lead to a decrease. Too great a gap between the number of immigrants and the number absorbed within a short period was liable to destroy the immigration process itself.

That was one of the reasons for setting up the rules of selectivity. These are: (1) no individual should be brought over who requires care in a closed institution — such as elderly persons without families, mental cases, tuberculosis patients or paraplegics; (2) no family should be brought in which does not have at least one man under 45 who is able to do some sort of work.

This did not mean that the gates of Israel were closed to any Jew who came here on his own initiative (unless the prohibitions in the Law of Return applied to him). The selectivity rules apply to the use of public funds.

Exception to Rules

It is obvious that the rules of selectivity did not apply to the rescue of lives or to the immigration of groups of Jews faced with extermination. "Also with regard to a Jewish community which finds itself in the situation of Moroccan Jewry, a certain flexibility is called for in the application of the rules of selectivity," he continued.

There was no practical or moral reason for abolishing the selectivity system with regard to Morocco, where there were 60,000 candidates for immigration, of whom two thirds had already met the selectivity test. Our first duty was to draw on this treasure, and the entire debate for and against selective immigration was therefore without any practical significance.

The Prime Minister concluded by declaring that we could not expect additional funds from abroad unless Israelis themselves showed the way.

WRECKAGE of one of two Egyptian planes shot down by an Israel Air Force Meteor yesterday morning.

Egypt Admits to 17 Killed at Khan Yunis

Seventeen "Palestine volunteers" were killed and 12 wounded in the Israel attack on the Egyptian Army post in Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, during Wednesday night, the Egyptian Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said that the "Palestine Arab volunteer force under Egyptian command foiled an attempt by an Israel force to cut Egyptian communications between Gaza and Rafah." The attack failed, but part of the police station was demolished in the clash which lasted for two hours, he stated. He claimed "enormous Israel losses."

Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs, said earlier yesterday that "the worst clashes since 1949" had occurred in the Khan Yunis area.

Regarding the two Egyptian Vampire jets shot down by Israel planes over Yad Mordechai, north of the Gaza Strip, Cairo Radio contradicted itself. Opening its news broadcast, the radio said that the two Egyptian planes had collided due to bad visibility which forced them to fly low while carrying out a reconnaissance of "enemy positions." Later in its bulletin, the radio said that the pilots, whose planes were shot down by the Israelis, radioed their base that they were watching Israel troop movements. It was further claimed that two other Egyptian planes had pursued Israel jetplanes and had forced them to flee.

U.N. ESTIMATE OF 52 CASUALTIES

Reuter said that a Hebrew language broadcast from Damascus Radio, warned Israelis last night that the "zero hour" for a concerted armed attack on Israel was approaching. The radio reportedly said that all Arab countries were massing troops on all sides of the "Zionist State" to deliver a death blow.

Preliminary reports by U.N. Observers yesterday, it is understood, indicate that the total casualties on both sides at Khan Yunis exceed 61. As the Israel casualties are given at nine (including one dead), this would indicate 52 Egyptian casualties in the action.

Syrians Steal Gonen Flock

A group of Syrians entered Israel territory yesterday morning and stole a flock of sheep belonging to Kibbutz Gonen, while Syrian positions fired mortar shells at the shepherds, the Army spokesman announced.

The shepherds suffered no casualties in the incident, which occurred in the vicinity of the *kibbutz*.

De La Tour Asks Sultan To Give Up Throne

RABAT, Thursday. — Gen. Boyer de la Tour, the new Resident-General of Morocco, tonight called on Sultan Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa to ask him to abandon his throne for the sake of restoring peace to the Protectorate.

40 Reported Killed In Retaliatory Raid

By Our Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The retaliatory nature of last night's attack on the Egyptian Army base at Khan Yunis is shown by the details released here today. The action aimed at hitting an army base, destroying installations and killing soldiers or police, as proof to the Egyptian authorities that it does not pay, for the sake of their prestige, to send murder squads against civilians.

It appears that the operation started at 9.30 with a double action: part of the attacking force took a military outpost near the border, while the other, in armoured vehicles, proceeded towards the Tegart police fort near the Gaza Road. The frontier outpost was won without much opposition, after a short artillery "softening". Six Egyptian corpses were found in the position when occupied by the Israelis. One Israel soldier was killed in this action.

Meanwhile, the armoured column continued towards its objective without incident. It had to pass through a suburb of Khan Yunis, Beni Sawil. The villagers looked on with little interest, and let them go on. The Egyptian defenders discovered the attackers only when they were within earshot of the Tegart fort.

Several hundred kilogrammes of explosives were detonated by the Isrealis in the Tegart building, whose front, two storeys high, was completely blown up. The two wings remained. Another two-storey building on the compound was wrecked, as were several vehicles in the courtyard. The attacking force remained in the compound for about 40 minutes.

By one o'clock in the morning, nearly all Israel units were back across the demarcation line, and were soon joined by those units which had been covering them. They had had little to do the whole night, no relief of any kind having come to Khan Yunis.

On their way back, the streets of Beni Sawil were deserted.

The estimated Egyptian casualties are about 40 soldiers and policemen killed, and some 40 soldiers and police wounded. The striking force was given strict instructions that no civilians were to be shot at, except in self-defence. If any civilian was killed he must have been working in the Egyptian camp.

Cars Fired On Near Nitzana

An Egyptian position opened fire yesterday morning on two cars belonging to Kibbutz Ketziot travelling in the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone, the Military spokesman has announced. There were no casualties.

Early in the morning, two anti-vehicle mines were discovered by an Israel patrol on a path in the vicinity of Be'eri, the Military spokesman announced.

It is learned that the mines are of a type at present in use in the Egyptian army.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS

Owing to the increase in Excise and the introduction of a special Immigration Absorption Tax, cigarette prices as from September 1, 1955 are as follows:

ARIE, ETZION, LATIF, OD 20, ODEM, OGEN, SPORT, ZOHAR	180 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
DAPHNE, SAMAL, ZABRA	200 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
AYALON, DAPHNE	270 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
MATOSSIAN ROYAL, MATOSSIAN ROUND, WASHINGTON,	230 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
LUD	250 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
ARMON, DUGMA, EL-AL, LEUMI, MORIA, RECORD	275 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig.
AMBASSADOR, DALIA, GILBOA, KNESSET, NASSI	350 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 20 Pr. Special Tax
DUBEK NO. 10, EXPORT, MATOSSIAN DE-LUXE, PE'ER, SHARON	400 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 20 Pr. Special Tax
ASCOT, EDEN	450 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 20 Pr. Special Tax
DAN	550 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 20 Pr. Special Tax
NOBLESSE, REX, UNIVERSAL	500 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 30 Pr. Special Tax
PERFECT, STRAND SPECIAL, SUPERFINE	580 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 30 Pr. Special Tax
WINDSOR	750 Pr. per Box of 20 Cig. Including 30 Pr. Special Tax

Bejarano Bros. Ltd.
Dubek Ltd.
Israel Cig. Co. Ltd.

Jerusalem Cig. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
"Lud" Cig. Co. Ltd.
Maspero Ltd.

Israel Accepts Cease-Fire on Terms; Two Egyptian Jets Downed in Israel

Meteor Wrecks Two Vampires

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two Egyptian Vampire fighters were shot down within two minutes by an Israel Meteor north of the Gaza Strip this morning. One of the Vampires disintegrated in mid-air, while the other went down in flames. The wreckage of one was found northeast and the second southwest of Kibbutz Karmiya, near Yad Mordechai.

It was the third encounter between Israel and Egyptian aircraft this week. The first occurred on Monday, when four Vampires were intercepted in the vicinity of Kissufim. The Vampires turned tail and disappeared over the demarcation line.

However, a hit is believed to have been scored on one of them which began losing height. Possibly the announcement by the Egyptians today, that a "training plane" had crashed in El-Hamza airfield, referred to the Vampire.

Yesterday, two Israel Meteors intercepted four Egyptian Meteors over the sea north of the Gaza Strip, where the Egyptian planes were covering some boat movements. The Egyptians retired towards their territorial waters.

This morning at 7.15, inhabitants of Ashkelon and southward who peeped out at the sky to see the drowning jets, witnessed a short, thrilling engagement. Four or five Egyptian Vampires, which had been prowling in the area, appeared to be coming in from the sea into the Yad Mordechai area, when two Israel Meteors met them.

One of the Meteors sent a burst of fire into a Vampire, which lost height and exploded in mid-air. The attacking craft then dealt with another Vampire, which burst into flames and crashed. The others were by then across the demarcation line.

Very little was left of the two aircraft when correspondents approached them early this afternoon. North of Karmiya, the jet cut a crater over two metres deep in a maize field. Small flames were still licking the grey wreckage. Parts of the plane were scattered over a radius of 150 metres. Of the pilot, only his skull was found. But the number, in Arabic characters, on the tail end was clearly visible: 1569.

The number 1567 was found on the wreckage of the second plane, which crashed in the sand dunes opposite Zikim. Here, the engine drum and parts of the fuselage were recognisable.

The wreckage was inspected first by residents of Karmiya and Zikim, who reported that they could not get too close because of exploding ammunition and bombs. The Area Commander was there, and also the Military and Air Attaches of the British and U.S. Embassies. The U.N. Observer and the Israel investigation team, which included M.A.C. and police personnel, arrived at 2.30 p.m. People came from far off as Ashkelon. Many took away some small parts of the planes as souvenirs.

It is understood that Karmiya was strafed by the Egyptian planes before they were downed.

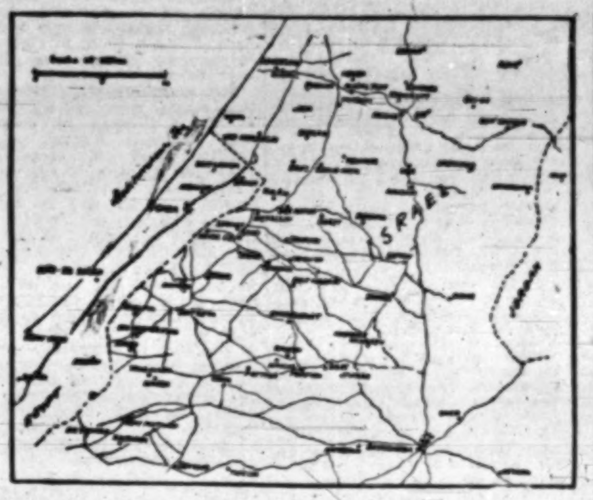
Life in border settlements continued today as close to routine as circumstances permit, except that settlers prefer to go around armed.

The name of the pilot who downed the two Vampires was not divulged today, but it is understood that he is "an Israel Air Force product," raised, reared and trained in this country.

ASHKELON, Thursday. — According to eye-witness accounts here, the Vampires were flying back to Egypt when they were intercepted. The Egyptians, apparently thinking that they were safe, performed a victory roll to draw their pursuers over the border. This enabled the Israelis to gain height, perform backflips and dive at high speed on the Vampires, thus offsetting their greater speed.

Johnston Meets Nasser In Water Talks

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, today called on Premier Abdul Nasser. The American Ambassador, Mr. Henry Byroade, also attended the meeting.



Arab Press Declares War on Israel

"From today, there will be no more Egyptian complaints, no more MAC meetings, no talks or negotiations, no Dulles and Macmillan — but only the army and its power," Cairo Radio's "Voice of the Arabs" declared yesterday.

Once Egypt enters into "this battle, she will make good her losses and that of the other Arab states in 1948," the broadcast announced, asserting that "for seven years, Israel has been hitting us and we have kept quiet, but Egypt today has ended this period and one million do-or-die Egyptians are ready to wipe Israel off the map." At last the Arabs "have found the way to Tel Aviv, whose end is in sight."

The Old City daily, "El Jihad," under the headline "Onwards to Tel Aviv," wrote editorially: "the foundations of the criminal State of Israel are beginning to crack as Egyptian squads turn their blows to Tel Aviv." It said gleefully that, for the first time since the Palestine war, "a wave of joy passes over the Arab refugees," adding that the first signs of a "second round" appear in sight. Jordan is awaiting her turn to join "the Egyptian heroes," the paper said, exhorting the latter to "kill, demolish and blast until Israel collapses."

Another Jordan paper, "A-Diffa," reported that all leave of Egyptian officers has been cancelled owing to the Gaza area situation. "Falastin" reported under big headlines that the Egyptian commando squads have demolished Kol Yisrael's station south of Tel Aviv in broad daylight, in a move "to educate the Jews."

Cabinet Meets on Gaza, Immigration, Wages

The Cabinet discussed the Gaza Strip border incidents yesterday. The extraordinary session was convened in the morning to deal with the question of immigration of North African Jews, in view of the special meeting of the Knesset in the afternoon.

The Minister of Finance reported to his colleagues on the Civil Servants Union demands for pay increases. The Cabinet communique said that consideration of the demands would be resumed at Sunday's regular session.

Dayan Reports To Defence Committee

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee held an extraordinary session yesterday at the request of the Government. The Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence, and the Chief of Staff participated.

In a statement to the Knesset later, Mr. Meir Argov, Acting Chairman of the Committee, said that Rav-Aluf Dayan, the Chief of Staff, had reviewed the security situation in the light of the grave events which had occurred in the past few days, and the defence activities of the Army. The committee had decided to hold a special meeting next week, at which it would continue the discussion. The committee would then consider whether to recommend that the Knesset meet in special session to deal with security and political matters.

Cigarettes, Alcohol Up Today

Cigarettes and alcoholic beverages will cost more today. Cigarettes less than 260 pruta are not affected. These taxes are the second step to help absorb the mass immigration expected from North Africa.

The anticipated revenue from this increased excise tax is approximately IL4.5m., the Finance Ministry announced yesterday. Together with the taxes on building materials announced on Monday, these two immigrant absorption levies are expected to yield IL13m. in the present fiscal year.

The Finance Ministry is planning to increase direct taxes this year by another IL13m. It is considered that the IL26m. will help absorb 10,000 families.

The new prices are:

Old	New
260 pruta	280 pruta
300	350
350	400
400	450
500	580
650	750

The new prices of alcoholic beverages are:

Litre	Previously	Now
Arak	IL6	IL7
Brandy	IL6	IL7.5
Liqueur	IL6	IL8.5

The revenue expected from cigarettes will be IL3m. and from alcoholic drinks IL1m.-1.5m.

The Government also announced the increase in price of lubricating oil and formica, as well as the import duty on second-hand taxis, and water meters. No details of these increases have as yet been released by the Ministry.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The National Union of Pharmacists yesterday called a strike for Sunday of all their members working for the Government, Kupat Holim, Hadassah and Malben. The strike is in protest against the delay in the negotiations for a month's annual holiday for all members. Arrangements have been made for duty chemists to stand-by in hospitals.

Britain to Urge U.N. Meeting

LONDON, Thursday. — Britain has decided that the fighting along the Gaza Strip is now so serious that it must be referred to the United Nations for solution, official sources said tonight. Presumably Britain will ask for the convening of the Security Council.

Officials at U.N. Headquarters today could not confirm that General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff in Palestine, had requested a meeting of the Council. General Burns is in constant communication with the Secretary General of the U.N., Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

Mr. Hammarskjold had two hurriedly arranged meetings today with Israel and Egyptian officials. The first, with Mr. Mordechai Kidron, permanent Israel representative at the U.N., was called immediately on the Secretary General's return from a visit to Colombia. He later met Mr Omar Lutfi, the Egyptian representative.

Today, Mr. Hammarskjold received the third Israel letter informing the Security Council of the most recent Egyptian acts of aggression.

A Foreign Office spokesman said here today that Britain had been in diplomatic contact with France and the U.S. on the situation. These three powers issued the 1950 Declaration guaranteeing stability in the Middle East.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that the U.S. is doing everything possible "to persuade the Israelis and Egyptians to stop their border fighting." He added that no new representations had been made to the governments concerned, but American officials on the scene had "impressed on both sides the gravity of the situation."

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, said today that the U.S. has "strong hopes" that fighting between Israel and Egypt "will subside and a cease-fire will be obtained." He said he knew of no "new overtures" by the State Department to bring Arab-Israel peace.

BURNS REPORT TO U.N.

The outbreak of the past ten days on the border of the Gaza Strip will be brought up in the Security Council, the U.N. Spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, has already completed his report on the series of incidents, and has despatched it to the Secretary-General, who will circulate it to members of the Security Council, the chairman of which may be expected to fix an early date for a meeting.

The contents of the report may be released tomorrow. It is understood that it covers the events from General Burns' visit to Colonel Abdul Nasser after the breakdown of the Gaza talks ten days ago, deals with the incident at Mefalsim which precipitated the present flare-up, and takes in the action by Israel against Khan Yunis camp. The shooting down of two Egyptian planes yesterday is not included.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, is preparing a "strong complaint" to the Security Council over Israel's "aggression" in the Gaza area, Cairo Radio reported last night.

SOLDIER — VICTIM OF MINE BURIED

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Haim Carol Mandinah, 19, a soldier who fell victim to an Egyptian mine, was buried with full military honours here today.

Egypt Must Stop Attacks

Israel had notified General Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, that she will accept a cease-fire on condition that Egypt ceases all attacks of any kind whatsoever, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated in Jerusalem last night.

"Provided that all attacks by Egyptians in whatever form will cease, there will be no military action on Israel's part against them," the communication to General Burns said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that no reply had been received so far to questions contained in Israel's letter of Tuesday to the Chief of Staff in regard to guarantee and assurances on the part of acts committed by its forces. In a leter to General Burns, published in Jerusalem on Wednesday, Mr. Arthur Lourie, Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, had expressed the regret of Israel that the the cease-fire proceeded from the assumption of a common responsibility on the part of Israel and Egypt for the events of the past week. The letter concluded:

> Under these circumstances, the Government of Israel is in the first place compelled to invite you to obtain the assurance of the Egyptian Government that it accepts responsibility for these acts and that it is ready to give guarantees for immediate complete and definitive cessation of all further hostile acts in strictest compliance with its obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

Hope that Israel and Egypt will now accept proposals for a cessation of all hostilities until "the dangerous threat to peace" can be dealt with by the United Nations, was expressed in a statement issued by the T.S.O. Chief of Staff yesterday, who added that the Secretary-General of the United Nations was being kept fully informed.

Burns' Appeal

The text of the communique released yesterday by Gen. E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff:

> Nine days of violence during which seven Egyptians and 11 Israelis lost their lives and 24 Egyptians and 19 Israelis were wounded culminated in the destruction of the police station and other buildings at Khan Yunis by Israel armed forces during the night of 31st August.
>
> U.N. Military Observers are now investigating this very serious incident, and from preliminary reports the number of casualties both civil and military will exceed the casualties enumerated above.
>
> I must express my deep regret at what I believe to have been an unnecessary loss of lives, and my sympathy with the relatives of the victims.
>
> I hope that the parties will now accept proposals that are before them for a cessation of all hostile acts until the appropriate organ of the U.N. can deal with this very dangerous threat to peace.
>
> I am keeping the Secretary General of the U.N. fully informed of all developments.

It is really a pity, comments our Diplomatic Correspondent, that the U.N. T.S.O. could not have found it possible to have given some expression earlier than this of regret at the cruel attacks which have been taking place continuously for several days against innocent inhabitants of Israel.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CALLS ON SHARETT

Mr. Edward Lawson, the American Ambassador, saw Mr. M. Sharett, the Prime Minister, at the Knesset yesterday afternoon, and conferred with him for half-an-hour.

The British Charge d'Affaires communicated with the Foreign Ministry by telephone on Wednesday, conveying Britain's desire that General Burns' proposition for a cease-fire be accepted by Israel.

OBSERVERS BUSY, M.A.C. ADJOURNS

The second session of the emergency meeting of the Israel-Egyptian MAC at km. 95 to deal with the Egyptian attack on Mefalsim, was adjourned yesterday "due to the fact that some of the U.N. military Observers were absent on duty," the joint communique stated.

"Both sides were ready to discuss the case of August 22 by priority," it said, but as the Observers had not returned by a late hour, the delegations accepted the chairman's suggestion that the emergency meeting be resumed on Monday.

The remains of the late

Dr. JUDAH LEIB MAGNES

will be interred at the Sanhedria Cemetery on September 5, 1955, at 5.30 p.m.

Friends of the late Judah L. Magnes are invited to meet at Terra Sancta, Rehavia, at 5.15 p.m. Buses will be available to take them to Sanhedria Cemetery, where the reinterment will take place.

Sun Hot-Water Units Make the Sun Serve All Year Round

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Professor Rodriguez Fabregat, head of Uruguay's U.N. delegation, who was accompanied by Mr. Moshe Tov, Director of the Latin American Division at the Foreign Ministry. In the evening they entertained to dinner Mr. and Mrs. Eliahu Dobkin, Mr. Baruch Zuckerman, Mr. Louis Segal, Mr. Meyer Brown, Mrs. Deborah Rothbart, Mr. S. Levenberg, Mrs. Blanche Fine and Miss Naomi Zuckerman.

The President and his wife yesterday entertained to luncheon the Israel Ambassador to France and Mrs. Y. Tsur; the Ambassador to Canada and Mrs. M. Comay and their daughter, Yael; the Secretary of Government and Mrs. Z. Sharef; Mrs. R. Shiloah; Mrs. A. Silverman, and her granddaughter, Miss B. Silverman, of the U.S.

•

Mr. W. H. Marsh, First Secretary (Labour) of the British Embassy, was the guest of the Haifa Labour Council yesterday. He was received by the Labour Council Secretary, Mr. Y. Almogi, and toured Port installations and Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

•

The visiting Burmese Trade Delegation, now touring Haifa, inspected Port installations and industrial enterprises yesterday. In the evening, they were guests at dinner of Mayor Abba Khoushy in the s.s. Artsa.

•

DEPARTURES: Dr. Yoel Barromi, Second Secretary, to join the Israel Embassy staff in Buenos Aires; Mr. Fitzhugh L. McRee, Professor of Civil Engineering at Texas Technological College, after 11 months as U.S.O.M. consultant on soil testing for road building, for Texas; Mr. Peter Fry, the producer, for Europe, in connection with the filming of "Casablan"; Mr. Kalman Ginsburg, the impresario, for Europe; Mr. Yitzhak Taub, "Al Hamishmar" economic correspondent, for Europe, on behalf of the paper; Mr. David Axelrod, of the Citrus Marketing Board, for Europe, on business; Miss Leah Fraenkel, on a Jewish Agency mission to teach at the Mt. Scopus College, Melbourne, Australia.

•

A gala performance by Habimah of "The Tea House of the August Moon" will be held at 8.30 tomorrow night in honour of members of the Zionist General Council in Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv.

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BIRTH

POMPAN — to Sophy, wife of Itzhak (Ossy) Pompan, Natanya, on August 31, 1955 — a daughter, Oriy, sister to Dorit.

B'nai B'rith to Aid Soldiers Here

A decision to establish a close organizational connection between the Soldiers' Welfare Committee and B'nai B'rith was taken yesterday at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, who initiated the meeting, and representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Army, and Mr. Fred Monosson, of Boston.

The local heads of the two organizations, Mr. Yosef Baratz, Chairman of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee, and Mr. Alexander Elitash, President of B'nai B'rith in Israel, expressed their satisfaction at the agreement. It was decided to call upon Mr. Philip Klutznick, of Washington, President of World B'nai B'rith, to serve as Honorary President of the Committee in the U.S.

(Itim)

SMUGGLED GOODS FROM JORDAN SEIZED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Smuggled goods from Jordan, valued at thousands of pounds, were seized in the Um-el-Fahem area on Wednesday, in a surprise police raid. The police patrol discovered the smugglers and ordered them to halt. The Arabs made off across the border, discarding their goods.

The haul included five sacks containing 225 cigarette lighters, 8,600 packets of cigarette paper, 30 boxes of Agfa photographic paper, combs, cloth, 37,500 Nacet razor blades and other items.

CHILD FALLS TO DEATH FROM 3RD STOREY

HAIFA, Thursday.—Ariela Nahmani, 6, was fatally injured when she fell out of the kitchen window of her parent's flat on the third storey of 12 Rehov Yoel this morning. She died a few moments after being admitted to Rambam Hospital.

Rabbi Kook Prizes Given

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Rabbi Kook Prizes for Religious Literature, amounting to a total of IL1,750, awarded annually by the Tel Aviv Municipality, were distributed at the Bilu school here this evening in the presence of Chief Rabbi I. H. Herzog and the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chief Rabbi I. Unterman. Rabbi Y. Zolti and Rabbi I. Yosef were awarded the prizes for 'Halacha Literature,' and Rabbis I. Z. Cahana, M. D. Gross and S. B. Urbach, the prizes for literary research.

Honorable mention was made of the work of Rabbi I. Unterman and Dr. Y. Yeshiyahu Wolfsberg.

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Attack on Khan Yunis Followed Week of Raids from Egypt

The following statement was issued at 1.30 on Thursday morning by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, and is reprinted here from yesterday's Late Edition:

For days past the Egyptian Armed Forces have been using the Gaza Strip as a base for systematic attacks against Israel. Having on August 24 unilaterally broken off negotiations with Israel, which aimed at the reduction of tension in the border zone, Egypt proceeded to launch against its neighbour an increasingly violent campaign of aggression.

The first deliberate assault came on August 22 when an Egyptian outpost without the slightest provocation opened fire against a routine Israel patrol moving within Israel territory.

On August 25 Egyptian military positions opened fire on Israel surveyors marking the international frontier.

On the night of August 25 Egyptian army units crossed the armistice line at four points perpetrating murder and sabotage and occupying positions on Israel territory from which they had to be forcibly ejected. A settler travelling in a jeep was killed and water installations were wrecked.

On the night of August 27 several further incursions, penetrating deep into Israel territory, were executed, traffic was ambushed and water installations blown up. Two Israel soldiers and a civilian were wounded; one of the soldiers died later of his wounds. An Egyptian soldier who failed to escape made a clean breast of the mission with which his unit had been entrusted.

On August 28 an Israel Army vehicle struck an Egyptian-made landmine; an officer and a soldier were killed outright and two other soldiers later died of their wounds. Another vehicle struck a similar landmine resulting in the wounding of two soldiers.

On August 29 Egyptian jet planes had to be driven off from over Israel territory by the Israel Air Force.

That night Egyptian criminal violence reached its peak. Several outrages were committed by roaming Egyptian units, all deep within Israel territory:

a) A family of five, including women, was attacked, the father killed and the others wounded.

b) A radio broadcasting station was dynamited.

c) Four agricultural labourers were shot dead.

d) A military vehicle was ambushed and an officer wounded.

On August 30 yet another Israel military car was blown up by an Egyptian landmine and two of its passengers were injured.

On the afternoon of August 30 four civilians were ambushed and murdered on a road some 40 kms. from the Gaza border.

On the night of August 30 handgrenades were thrown at two houses in a village situated about 20 kms. from the border, seriously wounding a woman.

The same night a military vehicle was fired at and another military vehicle was attacked with hand-grenades injuring one officer.

Throughout this period mortar and machine-gun fire was repeatedly opened from Egyptian outposts against Israel army patrols and agricultural settlements.

Official communiques were issued by the Egyptian army boastful of its aggressive exploits.

Even after Egypt had formally undertaken to terminate all hostile acts on the evening of August 30, the trail of blood continued right through the night.

The Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel was thus rendered virtually inoperative. Its violation by Egypt has ceased to be an exception. It became the daily rule. Egypt has openly embarked upon a course designed to destroy security, subject the Israel Defence Army to a constant challenge and drive terror into the hearts of a peaceful, hard-working population over a wide area. From a claim to rights of belligerency Egypt has gone over to active warfare.

The warnings of the effects of this course conveyed by Israel to Egypt through all conceivable channels having proved fruitless, and the scope and range of the acts of aggression having assumed threatening proportions, Israel had no choice but to resort to self-defence. On the night of August 31 the Israel Defence Army struck against an Egyptian military camp which served as one of the bases from which the terrorist squads operated. It did so after days of forbearance maintained in the face of extreme provocation, in order to make it clear that a campaign of bloodshed and destruction cannot long be carried on with impunity and that the Armistice Agreement is meant for mutual and not for one-sided observance.

"SARAFAND PRISONER" DIED IN MAY, 1948

Funeral eulogies in honour of Lieutenant Kam el-Maz, "who fell in the struggle to liberate Palestine," accompanied by his picture, were published in the Damascus newspaper "Aleph-Bah" on May 23, 1948, it has been pointed out by the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

This fact was brought to the attention of General Burns in the course of the investigation of the Syrian claim that el-Maz was detained in Sarafand P.O.W. camp. This claim is being maintained to explain the delay in the freeing of the four Israelis being held prisoner in Damascus.

(Reprinted from yesterday's early edition.)

JORDAN TO TELL EGYPT OF AKABA SAILINGS

Jordan and Egypt have reached an agreement under which the former is to give notice to the Egyptian coastal battery at the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba of the names and expected date of arrival of all ships due at the Jordan port of Akaba, "A-Diffa" reports. This is designed to prevent incidents such as occurred last month, when a British vessel bound for Akaba was fired on and badly damaged by the Egyptians, who assumed that she was making for Eilat.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem. Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 1-10, 4-6.
New Gallery Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.
1) The Herman Shulman Hall of Contemporary Art. 2) Gallery of portraits of famous Jews. 3) French Paintings and Sculptures from the Collection of the Museum. 4) Prehistory in Great Britain — air photographs of archaeological sites (a travelling exhibition of the British Council). Exhibit of the Month: A gold medal of the year 1665 on the birth of a Jewish boy in Amsterdam. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3-6.
Watercolours and Drawings by Melitta Shiffer, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1. Also tomorrow 10-2. Last Saturday.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Recorded Music:** —
Terrace Music. On Carillon — by Yohanan Zarai: Byzantine Hymn, three English folk songs. On records: Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. All welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
a) Georges Rouault: "Miserere" Original Etchings. b) Yoram Kaniuk: Paintings and Drawings, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Also tomorrow. Museum.
The Museum will be closed from Sept. 4 to Sept. 23.

HAIFA

★ **Theatre:** —
"Three Strings" (Lavie, Israeli, Borovsky, Ophir, Nishri) Orah Cinema, 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
New Gallery Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1.

★ **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music. Bach, Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 in B-flat. Massenet, Le Cid ballet suite. All welcome. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "Eldorado," Ohel Theatre, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The House of the August Moon," Special performance in honour of the Zionist Executive Council, Habimah, 8.30 p.m.
"Three Strings" (Lavie, Israeli, Borovsky, Ophir, Nishri) Z.O.A. House, 7.30, 9.45 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Collective exhibition: Young Israel artists. Fortnightly exhibit: "Mezuza" in silver and enamel by Jehuda Wolpert. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** —
Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel — Dancing daily at 5 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:** —
DO-RE-MI: "Shalom, Shalom," Israel Revue, 8.45 p.m.

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CLASSES START ON: TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1955
Entrance examinations and registration for 1955/56 at the Head Office, 7 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, from Sept. 4, 1955 — Sept. 20, 1955, daily (except Fridays), between 4-6 p.m.

Syrians Manhandle U.S. Divinity Students

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A report from Istanbul carried by the Associated Press tells of how the four American Christian theology students (who were taken prisoner by Syrians a fortnight ago near Ein Gev) arrived in the Turkish capital last week telling how they had nearly met death at the hands of brutal Syrian troops who mistook them for Israelis.

They said they were manhandled and beaten with rifle butts. A Syrian squad came within a trigger pull of abruptly ending their tour.

The U.S. Consulate in Damascus confirmed that the four were grabbed on the Israel-Syrian frontier, held in custody and finally released.

"Only a 20th century miracle saved us," said Mr. Paul Meir, of St. Louis. "My hands were tied behind me. I was blindfolded. Eight guards were cocking their rifles while two others held me. I screamed. I struggled. I prayed for a miracle. They suddenly changed their minds. I can only believe the Lord answered my prayer."

Public Schools Open Sunday and Monday

The country's 77 secondary schools will open on Sunday and its 950 primary schools on Monday. Final registration figures will not be available until the end of October.

Some 32,000 children will be attending kindergartens (2,000 more than last year); 250,000 children in primary schools (20,000 more) and 14,500 in secondary schools (500 more).

Twenty-four teachers seminaries will train about 3,000 students, 200 more than last year. The primary school teaching staff has risen by 200 to a total of some 10,000.

Parents will continue to pay the annual kindergarten tuition fee of IL60. Secondary school scholarships will be provided by the Ministry to about 1,500 students with the Jewish Agency granting an additional 1,200 stipends to immigrant youth.

About 11,500 working youth (300 more than last year) will receive primary school instruction in 248 night schools.

The Defence Forces have agreed to release 46 more women graduates of teacher seminaries for teaching posts in immigrant settlements.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion Cinema, 3274.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3326. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23571. Bogroshow, 60 Bogroshow, 23838. Reithbatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. **JAFFA:** Sa'ati, 24 Jerusalem, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinchi, 41 Hivat Zion. **GIVATAYIM:** Briut, 9 Syrkin. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Bilkin, 60 Hovevei Zion.
HAIFA: Bamham, 28 Arlosoroff, 2274. Masor, 17 Garden, 4782. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Kiryat Motzkin, 202. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Batish, 5 Strauss, 2911. Wallach, 28 Hezekiahu Hamelech, 2842.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Magen David, 25 Allenby, 66426. Shor, 54 King George, 22962. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5323. Zviker, 37 Sheinkin, 3885. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. (Evening) Marpeh, 77 Allenby, 3487. Ahvah, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5323. Shor, 54 King George, 22962. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. **JAFFA:** Yafo, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Hatichon. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolow. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kubo, 2 Pinsker.
HAIFA: Massada, 20 Massada, 2867. Shomron, cor. of Bank-Jaffa, 4924. Mercaz, 130 Hatznober, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM, Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2888. Dr. H. Horn, 30 King George, 2766. Dr. F. Dreyfus, 3 Hartenoro, 61670.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 54 Sokolov, 26283. Dr. L. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. E. Shevet, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. Czobel, 34 Pevsner, 3668. Dr. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. W. Kratka, 25 Abarbanel, 5087. Dr. Y. Shor, 36 Rashi.
TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Same as today.
HAIFA: Dr. Golerant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (day). Dr. Sherman 2 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Hampel, 104 Yafo, [illegible] (evening).

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Peron Stronger Than Ever After Crisis

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (UP). — President Juan Peron emerged stronger than ever today from 10 hours of crisis which began when he said that he would resign and ended when he withdrew the offer.

Mr. Peron, in one of the most violent speeches of his career to 100,000 supporters last night, made it clear that the political truce was at an end. He gave permission to Peronistas to kill anyone rising against the Government, and he proclaimed a new Peronista watchword: "Reply to violent action with more violent action."

A general strike called by the six million-member General Confederation of Labour to protest his resignation was called off today, and Argentina began returning to normal. Strong police reinforcements guarded key points, but no trouble was reported.

The only casualties were seven persons killed and 31 injured, victims of a freak train accident in the village of Tucuman. The victims, railroad workers en route to Buenos Aires to attend the mass rally at the Plaza de Mayo, were sitting on the roof of an overcrowded train. The high tension wires of a trolley line decapitated some of the victims when the train passed underneath it and flung others against big hoardings lining the track.

LEBANESE ARREST 15 ALLEGED SPIES

The Lebanese authorities announced yesterday the arrest of 15 members of a group allegedly spying for Israel, according to Radio Ramallah.

All 15 have confessed their guilt and have admitted that they engaged in collecting information concerning the Lebanese and Syrian forces, it was stated.

The Government is continuing investigations as members of the ring have named others involved in the case.

DUTCH POLICE OFFICIAL JOINS U.N.T.S.O. STAFF

THE HAGUE, Thursday (INA). —A senior Dutch police official, Mr. L. Boc, is due to leave here on September 14 to join the United Nations Headquarters staff in Jerusalem. He is the first Dutchman appointed to the U.N. staff in the Middle East.

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3. Mahalir School, 6 Rehov Ibn Ezra
Registration and Details: Department of Education and Culture, 62 Herbert Samuel Esplanade.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.26 p.m. today and ends at 7.40 p.m. tomorrow

Portion: Ki Tavo (Dvarim 26, 1-29,8)
Haftara: Yeshayahu, 60, 1-22.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 p.m. Minha: 1 & 6.00 p.m. Arvit: 7.35 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.30 a.m. Bar Mitzvah.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.00 p.m. Arvit: 7.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. (Cantor Leib Glantz & choir).

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha: 7 p.m. Arvit: 7.37 p.m.

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WHEAT. — An American ship arrived in Tripoli yesterday with 3,346 tons of wheat as aid to Libya against the drought which had stricken the country for the past three years and a locust invasion early this year.

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מס הכנסה

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The Income Tax Department announces that the different expenses resulting from renting of furnished rooms will be exempt from tax. This may include electricity and deterioration of furnishings which should be included in the account by the landlord.

The average acceptable will be 50% of the rent, which the landlord may include without filing details of all his expenses. This arrangement does not include luxury apartments, pensions etc., whose landlords are still required to submit documents in support of their expense claims.

Notices to the Public

A Memorial Service

for the victims of the El Al airplane disaster will be held at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1955, at 4 p.m.

Relatives will meet at the cemetery.

SHABBAT KALLAH

Shabbat "Ki Tavo" will be dedicated to Sura. A festive dinner will be held at the Savoy Hotel, on Friday evening, at 8, with the participation of Prof. S. Mirsky. Dr. S.Z. Kahane will participate on Saturday afternoon.

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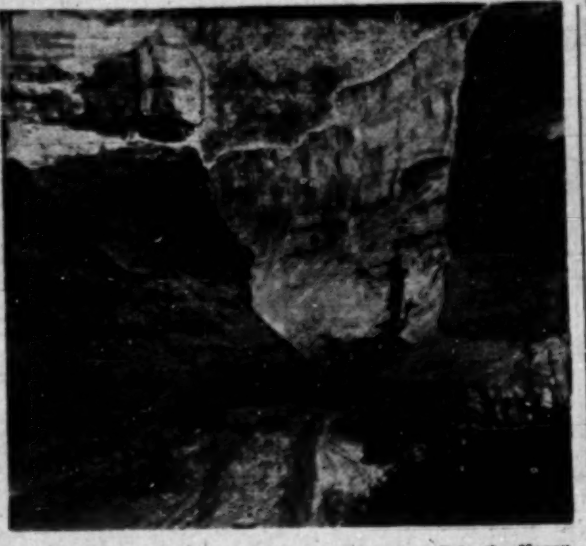
Hebrew Union College Archaeological Survey

Filling in the Empty Spaces of the Negev

By NELSON GLUECK
President, Hebrew Union College.



The expedition on its way through a narrow wadi in the Negev
Photo by Rothenberg

THE work in the field of the Negev archaeological survey expedition of the Hebrew Union College and the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, now being taken up again for the fourth straight season, might well fill the casual observer with astonishment. From a vantage point, the onlooker could see a caravan of command cars and jeeps bumping its way up and down hilly areas in the Negev, which can easily be traversed by goats but were not designed for comfortable passage — or indeed for any kind of passage — by automobiles.

Then suddenly, and for no apparent reason, the cars halt, their occupants spill out, some remaining with the cars or taking up guard positions on heights near them, while others begin walking up and down hills like seemingly aimless ants. They carry maps, cameras, empty cloth sacks, compasses, flexible measuring meters and other paraphernalia, and proceed to walk about, apparently haphazardly, and then suddenly pause and engage in all kinds of seemingly strange activities. The photographer, Benno Rothenberg, whom everyone in Israel knows, starts to photograph madly, taking pictures in colour and in black and white of the entire countryside, of heaps of stones, or of single objects. Other members of the expedition measure piles of stones. One person spends most of the time writing feverishly in his notebook. And then everybody begins looking on the ground for something, sometimes squatting and picking up little things — they look like small stones — and putting them in cloth sacks. The sacks are brought to one member of the expedition, who pours their contents on the ground and carefully examines each object, frequently speaking animatedly about it to the others who have gathered in a small circle about him.

The group is composed of members of the archaeological expedition under the direction of the writer, which has set as its goal the making of a complete archaeological map of the entire Negev. That means examining, insofar as is possible, every square kilometre where human beings may once have lived. And in the course of the past three years we have discovered numerous sites which go back in ancient times to as early as 50,000 B.C.E. and as late as the mediaeval Arabic period.

The key to modern archaeological exploration is the ability to date fragments of pottery, which can be found on every historical site, and flint tools, which can be found particularly on prehistoric sites. The most durable substance that man has created during the course of his civilized development is pottery made of clay held together by some binding material of tiny stones or other bits and then baked in a kiln. A well-baked jar or vase or plate can be broken, and in the course of time in each different period of history and in each different level of occupation, or in each different settlement, countless numbers did get broken, but tell-tale fragments always remain. When these ancient sites were destroyed or abandoned — usually because of destruction in warfare and / or economic changes and dislocations—large numbers of these fragments of pottery remained or gradually appeared on the surface of the soil as their coverings of debris and soil were removed in the course of time by the forces of time and wind and rain. The competent archaeologist, by gathering these fragments of pottery, can determine with little more of an error than 100 years in 1,000 how old or how young and ancient historical settlement may be.

In the archaeological exploration of the Negev, we look not only for ancient sites and for pottery, flint, and building remains on those sites. We also look for water sources, ancient roads, cultivable land, mineral deposits, strategic points. This enables us to find out a good deal about the civilizations of the Negev. We can tell how long the people lived in some of the sites and whether they inhabited them for a small part of the year only. We can tell how they supported themselves, whether they were farmers or not, where they grew their crops and where and how they obtained and stored supplies of water. We can determine much about their relations with their neighbours in the Negev, around the Negev, and in countries as far removed from the Negev as Northern Gilead in Transjordan, for instance.

Our interest in such a complete survey stems from many sources. The writer has learned to be very sceptical about the existence of unoccupied deserts in this part of the world. When he first began the archaeological exploration of Transjordan, very little was known about it other than what was described in the Bible in travel books and in the research of several scholars, who could deal only for the most part with Roman and Byzantine and later period ruins, which were easily visible above ground. The largest parts of Transjordan were considered to have been desert, and unoccupied by ancient civilizations for many thousands of years, if ever at all. The theory had been advanced that climatic changes had resulted in an increasing lack of rainfall, forcing permanent sedentary occupation to move to the westernmost part of Transjordan. The scholars of 50 years ago did not have the tool of pottery identification which was developed particularly during the period between the great World Wars by such men as Sir Flinders Petrie, Pere Hugo Vincent, Clarence Fisher and William F. Albright.

But our explorations enabled us to work out the boundaries of all the biblical kingdoms of the east side of Jordan. We knew, after we had examined well over a thousand sites, the existence of most of which had never even been suspected, where the roads and fortresses and villages and cities of Moab and Edom and Ammon and North Gilead were. We knew what kind of houses they lived in and what kind of pottery they used. We knew that there had definitely not been any climatic changes, and that civilisation had existed in areas that seemed now to be desert. We knew it could again exist today if peace prevailed and energetic human beings were settled on the soil. We discovered the nature and extent of the Nabataean kingdom, and were able to show that the Nabataeans were sedentary farming and trading people of highly advanced civilisation. In a word, we were able to restore all of the outline and fill in much of the detail of the picture of the past of Transjordan from early prehistoric times on.

By the same token, before we began our archaeological survey of the Negev four years ago, its historical map was an empty space. There were a few points on it, marking the great Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine cities such as Kurnub, Abdeh, Isbeita and so on, but otherwise practically nothing was known. The Negev was considered to be largely an empty wilderness, in which there had never been any permanent, civilized settlements, and in which agricultural civilization had never flourished. But the writer could not believe that the Negev was a real, uninhabitable wilderness: and even in the wilderness, in such a strategically located part of the world, there must have existed roads and ancient fortresses.

Assisted by the findings of other scholars who have worked in the Negev recently, the expedition of the Hebrew Union College and the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation has discovered, in these three years, well over 300 ancient sites whose existence was previously unknown. We have definitely been able to show that the Negev was never a real uninhabitable desert, but was occupied by many civilizations in many periods of history. We have been able to show that certainly in the last 10,000 years there have never been any major, permanent climatic changes in the Negev, and that the existence of permanent, sedentary settlements there depends upon the actions and energy of human beings.

The continuation of the systematic archaeological exploration of the Negev, has again been made possible this year by the generous assistance and the complete understanding of the Government of Israel and of the Armed Forces of Israel. The writer believes that the interest in this work which animates them is the same as what encourages the writer in undertaking this work of archaeological exploration and excavation, namely the fact that the Land of Israel is not an ordinary land. It is a Holy Land. Whatever concerns its past is important for its present. Whatever once was generations and millennia ago has indirect or direct connection with what is or may be in Israel today or tomorrow — spiritually, but also economically and strategically. The Negev is the wide area, open and appealing, clean and compelling, clear and challenging, which has always attracted pioneers: pioneers who tracked its territory and built homes and civilizations there, pioneers of the heart and mind like Elijah who fled there for refreshment of the soul and strengthening of the spirit, while seeking closer contact with the God in whose name he so bravely spoke. The inseparability of the physical and spiritual past and present of the Negev furnishes the exhilarating *leitmotif* which compels the writer to try to trace our fathers' footsteps in the Negev.

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HEARD ABROAD

I will never be an old man. To me, old age is always 15 years older than I am. — Mr. Bernard Baruch.

Paris and San Francisco are the two most beautiful cities in the world. — Lily Pons

If the statesmen of the world really wanted to abolish war, they would first abolish general staffs, war colleges, officers' corps, volunteer armies, and every form of conscription. — Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

UNKNOWN HAZARDS OF TALKS PREFERABLE TO PERILS OF WAR

Peace Through 'Interpenetration'

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS. — QUAI d'Orsay officials are assiduously preparing for the forthcoming Four-Power Foreign Ministers' conference and for the visit to Moscow, shortly after, of the French Prime Minister, M. Edgar Faure, accompanied by his Foreign Minister, M. Antoine Pinay. Everybody here is more or less agreed on what diplomatic steps to take next; but just where these steps will lead, nobody seems to know.

Certain it is that the unknown hazards of peace are infinitely preferable to the plain perils of the cold war in the view of all Frenchmen, with the exception perhaps of a few morbid souls who cannot imagine what they will do with themselves in a tranquillized world.

The French, on the whole, are ruefully aware that their country was faring poorly in the cold war. In the overall requirements of Western defence, France was often called upon to sacrifice her own vital interests. With a heavy heart, she consented perforce to the rearmament of Germany. (And the latest antics of those Saarlanders who have been frenziedly singing *"Deutsch ist die Saar," "Deutschland uber alles,"* and breaking up the meetings of advocates of a European status, have merely served as a reminder that the Germans are still the Germans). With trepidation, France has watched Germany being courted by East and West alike, has seen Germany deriving enormous profit from the division of the world — and even from the division of German territory itself — into two hostile armed camps.

France might not have lost Indo-China so completely and so ignominiously, despite her wrong-headed colonialist policy, if at the right moment she had chosen to negotiate; but her leaders were then bitten with the cold war crusading spirit and so remained deaf to the promptings of common sense. In Morocco, French prestige — already diminished by the military debacle of 1940 and by subsequent Vichyite subservience to Germany — was further lowered by the leasing of air bases to the Americans, who in the Protectorate make no secret of their sympathy for the Nationalist cause. In the Middle East, France saw herself snubbed by Washington and London who "fixed" the Turco-Iraqi pact without even informing, let alone consulting Paris. At home, shady adepts of McCarthyism gnawed at civic liberties.

For her part, France has been a loyal partner in the Western coalition, anxious at almost any price to be preserved from the horrors of another world war. Yet there has been the perpetual nerve-wracking awareness that a false move in the Cold War — an unhappy skirmish, an excess of hysteria between the two giants armed to the teeth, crazed with enmity and suspicion — could so easily lead to a hot war on the universal scale. Still fresh in the memory is the panic which broke out here at a critical point of the Korean conflict, how the mothers of France rushed frantically — to their grocers, to lay in hoards of sugar. It was a grotesque reflex. But what else could they do in their helplessness against the threat of invasion from the east, eventual liberation from the west, and obliteration by traditional or atomic weapons?

No Deep Relief Yet

In France, the sense of relief at the relaxation of tension is widespread, but does not go very deep yet. The people are puzzled; they cannot quite make out this sudden surge of friendliness between the sworn foes of yesternight. It savours rather too much of the miraculous. Bulganin the Benign Bolshevik smiles, and Eisenhower the Golfing President of an America where people go in fear of finding Bolsheviks under the bed, has the superb courage to smile back — and is actually applauded on his return home. There is no other public figure in the world today whom the French-man-in-the-street respects as much as Eisenhower.

Even so, the French are still asking themselves: Is it serieux, or is it a game? The slightly burlesque element of the new situation, as it strikes the Gallic mind, was well caught in a recent cartoon by Sennep in the conservative daily "Figaro." Over the legend "Concours d'autos fleuries" (contest for flower-bedecked cars), the caricature shows Marshal Bulganin and President Eisenhower, in identical gay postures, riding by in identical garlanded tanks with identical bouquets sticking out of the gun-muzzles, past the judges' stand, where Mr. Eden and M. Faure sit marking up the score.

Significantly, though, in the selfsame issue of "Figaro" there appeared a remarkable article by Raymond Aron, entitled "Conversion to Coexistence." In it, Aron, who is one of the most highly regarded and staunchly anti-Communist publicists in this country, states his firm belief that the detente, the big thaw, is very much the real thing, and he urges a thoroughgoing mental and emotional re-adaptation — or "conversion," as he calls it — to the new historical reality of reconciliation.

It cannot be said that the "conversion," has made notable headway yet among certain influential back-room diplomats of the Quai d'Orsay, who, strongly if not cozily entrenched in cold-war attitudes of mind, are liable to feel annoyed when anything comes along to upset the familiar, settled order of things. These officials do not think that the cold war has been halted, but only that there has been a change of tactics by the Russians who now try to do by smiles what they failed to do by frowns, namely, disrupt Western unity and devour the Western world piecemeal.

At the top level of French political life, however, beginning with Premier Faure himself — and going on with Gen. de Gaulle, M. Mendes-France, M. Jules Moch, M. Eduard Herriot and other men of the same calibre — the new "atmosphere" is in itself regarded as a momentous phenomenon, almost in the nature of a second, and bloodless, Russian revolution.

The Russian flower and strawberry-picking is nothing to laugh at. It marks a break with orthodox Stalinist Marxism which rode roughshod over psychological niceties, over spiritual subtleties, on the assumption that society is animated solely by economic considerations, that all man's faculties are at the service of his stomach, which is the mainspring of history. The Russian leaders who stooped to pluk flowers, were indulging in the human touch, in fact making a first bow to old-fashioned humanism.

Trend Irreversible

The opinion which prevails in the highest — if not yet in the lower — French official quarters, was summed up the other day by M. Jules Moch when he declared: "The current trend towards coexistence and sanity is irreversible."

What precise direction the trend will follow, how devious it will be, how long the process of pacification will take, what the world will look like when it is completed, how much friction will remain even then, and where, these are questions which time alone can answer. Peace-making will of necessity be a collective undertaking, with endless mutual compromises, and the French realise, without false pride, that their influence will by no means be dominant, though it can be weighty especially in the domain of ideas. Already certain guiding principles are being formulated here.

M. Faure has said that he thinks it will be easier to make progress on the first two items of the Four-Power Foreign Ministers' conference, that is, the promotion of East-West exchanges and disarmament, than on the last two, which are European security and German reunification.

France attaches supreme importance to the peaceable interpenetration implied in greater economic, cultural and social exchanges between East and West and in disarmament with reciprocal inspection. Indeed, the highroad to coexistence lies through interpenetration. If "operation rollback" was contemplated and abandoned because in the process of clearing the Russians out of the satellite countries it would have simultaneously erased civilization from the face of the earth; if "operation containment" has proved too exhausting to be maintained indefinitely; then "operation interpenetration" may succeed where all else has failed. Indeed, it can be put this way: if interpenetration does not succeed — if, for instance, as M. Mendes-France has stressed, the Russians refuse to throw their country open to disarmament inspection — then the whole brave attempt at coexistence is doomed.

Interpenetration presupposes readiness on the part of East and West to take the chance of letting their peoples go and look at the other way of life. It presupposes at the same time scrupulous abstention by East and West from interference in one another's affairs; in this connection, it would be the duty of the West to disband on its territory counter-revolutionary organisations of refugees from the East, as it would be absolutely incumbent upon the Kremlin to sever its links with Communist parties in the West, which should be left to lead their own lives on the Titoist pattern. Further, interpenetration presupposes that unequivocal frontiers be drawn between East and West—possibly separated by neutral buffers—with the understanding that any move by one side to "spill over" beyond its allotted borders will be a fair causus belli for the other side. Interpenetration presupposes observance of agreements which are devoid of all vagueness and which do not lend themselves to cheating.

The conquest of fear will have to be undertaken in stages. Taking the long view, M. Faure told an American correspondent recently that "one day" it may be possible for Nato to disappear in a world where general security is assured; "but," he added, "that day probably won't come very soon."

Foreign Minister Pinay has outlined the following immediate objectives; more East-West liberty of movement as a prelude to the total elimination of the Iron Curtain; increased Western European integration on the road to the distant ideal of a United States of Europe; maintenance of existing Western security arrangements, but with suitable non-aggression guarantees to the East; admission of Russia to the European comity of nations, "allowing Russia to assume the role to which her immense power entitles her, but not letting her crush Europe with her weight."

M. Pinay predicted that France, "as a traditional friend of the Eastern European States, will have a leading part to play" in the new order of things. In a world dedicated to the arts of peace, France has, in fact, every prospect of becoming again a veritable Great Power

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

A GOOD portion of Cyprus's income is derived from tourism. Israel is in fourth place on the list of countries which provide the island with its annual stock of tourists. We are topped only by Great Britain, America and Egypt. Last year 1,589 Israelis visited Cyprus, and this year, because of Egypt's foreign currency restrictions, it is thought that Israel will be in third place. This being the case, we think it is high time to provide our readers with a little information about Cyprus.

Compressed History

4000 BCE — Neolithic settlements in Cyprus. The Cyprus Neoliths are an enterprising lot whose origins neither we nor Dr. Yigael Yadin know. What we do know is that they are tactless barbarians. When a Neolith meets a Neolith, he doesn't say, "Fine weather today," but Whang! down goes the club on his friend's head. All they know is how to use blunt instruments. They are stocky, medium height, short-headed, long-armed and with an empty look in their eyes. They live alongside rivers in circular huts and use stone implements. They work on the land and eat its fruit without saying a blessing.

3000 BCE — Cyprus had large population apparently unrelated to their neighbours. Copper discovered and used for weapons, small statuettes and ash trays. Around 2500 BCE the first bronze tools appear together with the ox, the plow and red terra cotta ware. The ox starts working and continues to this very day. From 1500 to 1200 Cyprus is under the influence of the Mycenaean culture and the beautiful terra cotta statuettes and vases from this period can still be purchased quite cheaply. When the Mycenaean empire falls apart, the first Greek settlements are established on Cyprus, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan War.

1450 BCE — Cyprus conquered by Egypt and appears under the name of Alesia in the Tel el Amarna letters. The king of Alesia sends his love and copper to the king of Egypt. Egypt promises peace and prosperity.

800 BCE — First Phoenician traders and seamen arrive in Cyprus and get down to business. Buy copper and sell glassware, buy geometrically decorated jars and sell the Bible on the instalment plan.

710 BCE — Cyprus is divided into a series of kingdoms whose kings pay tribute to Sargon II of Assyria. Sargon promises peace and prosperity.

525 BCE — Cyprus conquered by Persia. Persians promise peace and prosperity assuming, of course, that the Cypriots pay their taxes.

512 BCE — Onesilos, king of Salamis, leads a revolt. Revolt put down.

391 BCE — Evagoras, king of Salamis, crowns himself king of all Cyprus. Revolts against the Persians and wins a brief victory. On a retaliation action, the Persians reconquer the whole island but allow Evagoras to remain king of Salamis.

336 BCE — Zeno, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, is born in Kitium. Hallelujah!

333 BCE — Cypriots help Alexander's successors. Cyprus is conquered by Ptolemy I of Egypt. What does he promise? Prosperity and peace.

58 BCE — Rome conquers Cyprus and promises to defend her from invaders.

47 BCE — Mark Anthony falls in love with Cleopatra and gives her Cyprus as a token of his affection. She says, "Thank you, my dear. How lovely."

46 BCE — After the battle of Actium, Cyprus is restored to Rome.

45 CE — Roman Empire divided; Cyprus under Constantinople. Around this time, Apostles Paul and Barnabbas come to Cyprus and give a series of lectures in Hebrew on the "Elementary Principles of Christianity."

646 CE — Umm Haram, the aunt of Mohammed, dies during one of the many Arab raids on the island. Allah suspends a big stone in the air to shade her grave. Later nervous Turks put supports under it.

1184 CE — Isaac Comnenos, great nephew of Emperor Emmanuel I of Byzantium, declares himself Emperor of Cyprus.

1191 CE — Richard I (who had the heart of a lion) conquers Cyprus but, being bored with it, sells it to the Knights Templars.

1192 CE — All the Templars want is money, money, money, but the Cypriots like it, too, so they revolt, and the Templars give the island back to Richard. He puts an ad in the paper for another buyer. Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, turns up with the cash. He promises peace and prosperity, and for once the promises are made good.

1373 — The Genoese invade the island and bring with them *spaghetti alla Genovese.*

1400 — The Turks start attacking the island, systematically and regularly.

1481 — First great tourist appears in the island — Leonardo da Vinci.

1505 — The Venetian Christoforo Moro (the model for Shakespeare's Othello), becomes governor of the island.

1571 — The Turks finally conquer the island. They promise peace, prosperity and lots of Turkish coffee. To start with, they slaughter Christians and turn churches into mosques.

1878 — England leases Cyprus for an annual sum, and promises to help the Turks in case of attack. They bring with them tea, liver salts, monocles and cricket; promise peace *et cetera.*

1925 — Cyprus becomes a Crown colony. The British continue promising.

1931 — The beginning of Enosis troubles. Government House is burned, a strong smell of bacon.

1955 — August 29 — Tripartite talks between England, Turkey and Greece to decide which of the three will be next to promise Cyprus peace and prosperity.

This is our capsule history. We had to skip over many important facts, of course, among them the birth of a young lady named Aphrodite or Venus on the waves near the town of Paphos and the expulsion of the Jews of Salamis from Cyprus after they had conducted a successful pogrom against the Christians. As far as we know, they never intended to come back, but in 1946 the British wouldn't let some of them into Palestine and brought them to Cyprus by force.

We have given this calendar in detail only to prove that in Cyprus, too, you step on history wherever you walk. Before we go on to the next chapter, may we only mention that through history, the island has answered to all of the following names: Kafrisin, Kypros, Kriptos, Kerastia, Amathusia, Alesia, Akamantis, Myonis, Makaria, Sphykia, Aeria, Aspelia, Kilinia, Paphos, Tharsis, Gholghi, Zoegraphos, Kition, Chittim and Ophiousa. No one is sure where the present name of Cyprus derives from, but one of the nicest explanations is that the Greek word *Kypros* was a translation of the Hebrew *kopher* meaning henna *(Lawsonia alba)*, a plant which grew abundantly on the island.

Important Numbers

EVERY tourist guide is full of statistics which do not make the most gripping bedtime reading. In this respect, the Cyprus information booklets are just like those of Israel. We can't put out a thorough guide without bringing in statistics, so here we go.

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, situated 240 miles north of Egypt, 60 west of Syria and the Lebanon, 150 northwest of Israel and 40 south of Turkey. Now we hope you know where Cyprus is. It is 230 km. long from east to west, or *vice versa*, and 100 km. wide from north to south *et cetera*. Its population is 515,021 of which 80.2 per cent are Greeks, 17.9 per cent Turks and the rest *hors d'oeuvres variés*. On January 1, the sun rises in Cyprus at 7:06 a.m. and sets at 4:54 p.m., while on the first of July, the same sun rises at 4:48 a.m. and sets at 7:12 p.m. Odd. The total length of asphalt roads is 1,200 km and the height of Mount Trodos is 1,800 m. in the summer. Twenty thousand three hundred and fifty students attend 706 elementary schools and are taught by 1,650 teachers who don't go on strike twice a year. A labourer earns 11 shillings a day, a carpenter 18, the Governor somewhat more. There are 50,000 radio sets in Cyprus and 8,550 telephones. One sixth of the island's area is covered by forests, and last year, 1,993 ships called at Cyprus ports. A bottle of whiskey costs 22 shillings, a live-in maid makes £10 sterling per month, and 94,500 passengers passed through the Nicosia airport in 1953. There are 19 monasteries, 25 hospitals, 18 cinemas, and 1,300 policemen, and in 1953, 47 babies out of each thousand died. There are 16,863 vehicles and no less than 52,000 bicycles which, if laid end to end, would cover eight per cent of the asphalt roads on the island or 30 bicycles for each elementary school teacher.

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SUN. Sept. 4	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1100	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
MON. Sept. 5	1330	TAE	Nicosia, Athens
TUES. Sept. 6	0710	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0800	SWISS AIR	Athens Geneva, Zurich
	0925	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1130	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	2359	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
WED. Sept. 7	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1330	TAE	Nicosia, Athens
	1500	EL AL	Nicosia
	1110	L.A.I.	Athens Rome New York
THURS. Sept. 8	0800	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	1300	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Sept. 9	0800	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna, Zurich
	1015	EL AL (KLM)	Athens (Rome, Amsterdam)
	1400	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome
	1800	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
TUES. Sept. 6	1400	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Ship	Destination
Sept. 6, 1955	s.s. MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Sept. 7, 1955	s.s. GOLDEN ISLES	Marseilles
Sept. 9, 1955	s.s. NEGBAH	Genoa, Marseilles.

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Electron Microscope Aids Weizmann Research

By URI OPPENHEIM
Department of Optics, Weizmann Institute of Science

MANY diseases are caused by viruses, such as influenza, infantile paralysis, jaundice and even the common wart. What does such a virus look like, how big is it, and how does it develop? Until recent years, science had no answer to these questions; viruses are so infinitesimally small that they cannot be made visible by any of the ordinary laboratory methods.

But today a remarkable instrument serves the needs of the scientist who wants to observe objects which are only one-millionth of an inch across — a size that, incidentally, is ten times smaller than the average virus.

The name of the instrument is the electron microscope, and the Weizmann Institute of Science of Rehovot is one of the relatively few institutions in the world which have had this invaluable tool in operation for several years. With the help of the instrument, located in the William S. Paley Laboratory (named for its donor, the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in the U.S.A.), workers are able to study secrets of nature which could only be guessed at by earlier generations.

A New World

Until some 20 years ago, there was no possibility of obtaining an optical magnification of small objects beyond that which could be achieved by the ordinary microscope, i.e. about one thousand times. The smaller the detail demanded by scientific research, however, the higher the magnification required by the microscope.

The discovery was then made that a kind of organism — the virus — existed which was too small to be detected at all by ordinary microscopes. The ordinary microscope was developed to its limit, and magnifications of approximately 2,000 times were achieved. This is as far as an ordinary microscope can be made to go, because beyond that magnification, the structure of the light waves themselves would obscure the picture.

Use of Electrons

A German scientist named Busch in 1926 suggested the use of a beam of electrons, more sensitive still than light rays, in order to make the necessary magnification possible.

The fundamental importance of Busch's idea lies in the fact that with the aid of an electronic beam, magnifications are possible which are 100 times higher than those obtainable in ordinary microscopes, or, in other words, magnifications of 200,000 times. That means that if a grain of sand were magnified in the electron microscope, it would appear to be a mound 300 feet high. Obviously no objects as big as this are examined in the electron microscope because the instrument would not be able to contain so large an image.

The electron microscope was rapidly developed into a routine laboratory instrument. In 1934, the first experimental microscope was built and today the instrument is commercially produced by various firms in the United States, France and Holland among other countries. The cost of the instrument stands at about $20,000 and there are not many laboratories which can afford them.

The room in which the electron microscope stands in the Paley Laboratory is located at the end of the wing and is usually in complete darkness, as the image formed by the microscope appears on a flourescent screen which looks like a television screen. Perfect cleanliness is important — the slightest contamination of the object will appear as an enormous flaw on the screen and will hinder interpretation of the picture.

The instrument itself takes the form of a large metal cabinet, in the centre of which are observation ports. It has some 30 electronic tubes and a number of transformers to produce the necessary currents and voltages.

How the Microscope Works

At the top of the instrument is an electron "gun" which shoots down a stream of electrons. This stream passes through various magnetic fields which direct the beam of electrons much as a beam of light is directed by the lenses of an ordinary microscope.

On their way the electrons also pass through the specimen which is being examined and finally fall on a greenish plate — the observation screen, which flouresces when the electrons strike it. Those parts of the specimen which are opaque to the electrons appear as dark shadows on the screen, whereas the other parts shine brightly. Because electrons are very small and light particles they cannot penetrate the air, and therefore, the whole of the instrument must operate under high vacuum. When it is desired to take a photograph of the image which is produced, all the operator has to do is to push a button and a photographic plate is exposed under the flourescent screen. A few minutes later, the picture is ready either for observation or for further magnification.

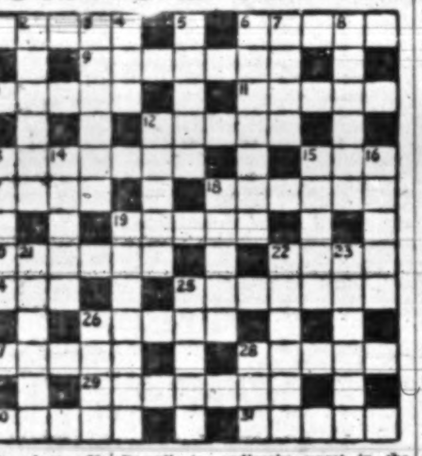
Indispensable in Medicine

One of the sciences which finds an instrument with such high magnification indispensable for its purposes is the science of medicine; others are the biological, bacteriological and allied sciences.

Just as 300 years ago the invention of the ordinary microscope started a new era in biology, so today the development of the electron microscope is a significant advance towards improving our knowledge in the medical and biological sciences. One of the new instruments' great achievements has been the observation of viruses, whose existence had been assumed on the ground of indirect evidence only.

The electron microscope in the William S. Paley Laboratory at the Weizmann Institute has in the past been used to study the microstructure of metals and the properties of red blood corpuscles. Today the electron microscope operates continuously while various research programmes in the fields of biology, medicine and soil exploration are carried out with its help.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS.— 1. Burgful. 6. Very good satin manufacturer. 9. Watched by many Englishmen. 10. More than a bit of a "do"! 11. Where one's faults may cost points or money. 12. A drink in the market-place. 13. More than one official. 15. It means prohibition. 17. Shortly describes the unknown writer. 18. Like a cat. 19. Idols, you'll find, aren't hollow. 20. Coloured pencil. 22. What the drill-sergeant is to the men? 24. Ancient barbarian. 25. His report comes when the race begins. 26. They turn to gas. 27. A manner of speaking. 28. Could be slain in the garden. 29. Preserved in glass. 30. Drink dry. 31. Did a key job.

DOWN.— 2. Why? 3. There's fighting when I'm in the district. 4. All the best people have the gen on it. 5. He's probably used to the limelight. 6. Obtained. 7. Energetic little thing! 8. He helped to make history. 12. Bad man. 13. Trick whereby a man may be dismissed? 14. He describes a candle. 15. His views are far from elastic. 16. In better condition, presumably. 18. Primitive weapons! 19. Wise man. 21. The bit that turns at the back. 22. Drink not without a trade-mark. 23. Has it a telling effect on cook? 25. Express with taste? 26. "15 Down" is endlessly upset in the desert. 28. Fixed in a mouse-trap.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. P-age. 4. Starch. 8. Leg. 10. Chat. 13. Narrator. 14. Ted-I.O.U.'s. 15. Settle. 17. Down under. 21. Nay. 22. Eel. 23. Tot. 2 . Man Friday. 27. Ostler. 28. Sextant. 32. Field-day. 34. Site(sight). 35. Gem. 36. Easter. 37. Me-al.

DOWN.— 1. Pict. 2. Goad. 3. Menu. 5. Turner. 6. Rat. 7. Harped. 9. Gas(h). 11. Hero-n. 12. Tinny. 15. Self. 16. Trod. 18. Want. 19. Near. 20. Den. 23. Tints. 24. Taint. 25. Coffee. 26. Meddle. 28. Sag. 29. Eyes. 30. Air-e. 31. Tell. 33. E-MS.

HAIFA ART NOTES

Paintings by Brecher

MICHAEL Brecher, who studied art in Europe long before coming here, is having his first show at the Cafe Gan Rimon, Mt. Carmel. Among his pictures, both oils and watercolours, the Zinnias of "Flowers" (1) are not badly composed and the light background of "Still Life" (19), a study of a plant and three little jugs, partly creates trompe-l'oeil. He is attracted by Still Life themes but lacks imaginativeness in the preliminary arrangement of his motifs.

Judged from some of his drawings, Brecher's talent lies in the direction of good class Press cartoons (not caricatures), especially in portraiture, i.e., precisely where his painting is weakest. As proof, I would quote the very live "Italian Peasant" done just before arrival in this country and, to a lesser extent, "Mr. Tabenkin" and "Khan el Urdam, Acre." In my opinion, he should concentrate on graphic art.

H.

Radio Review

Dullness on the Labour Front

THE weekly "On the Labour Front" can generally be relied upon to be unexciting and cliché-ridden. This week's contribution was better than some, but still inferior to what a good radio programme should be. The announcer told us that we were going to pay a routine visit to Histadrut headquarters. At the entrance, she informed us, we passed a group of French tourists — but we had only her word for it. The first step was at the information desk, where we met the clerk, who has been working there for 22 years. He informed us (as another information clerk did on a previous broadcast in this series) that his job was to answer people's questions and to show them the way and that many visitors come who don't know the way and therefore have to be shown the way and sometimes even require explanations and that some offices have a lot of visitors and some don't have so many but in any case he showed the way. He explained that he respected his job and wouldn't dream of changing it.

After this very startling item, we were permitted to overhear the aforesaid gentleman in action. True enough he told all enquirers where to go — although first of all he corrected the naivete of those visitors who asked for "Mr. A" and not "Comrade A." Then we all moved up to the fifth floor to meet a high official, who explained why the Histadrut had moved into its new building and what a tremendous boon this change meant. His apologia added almost nothing to statements broadcast in 1953 at the time of the removal.

Fortunately, the last two items were of a more topical nature. A visit to the Trades Union Department enabled a Histadrut spokesman to state his attitude to the current ferment centring around wage increases; and then we heard about the new council to prevent work accidents, accompanied by some frightening statistics. Finally, the announcer told us that the Officials Union had organized a tour on wheels and she fulsomely wished them every success on their gallant venture.

The technical side and construction of the programme was well handled by its producer, Rachel Adiv. It would be a good idea to grant a similar programme to the Government.

THE holiday spirit pervaded some of this week's features. One was a further instalment in Shabbetai Tevet's summer satirical series. This was somewhat more successful than its predecessors, although still not my cup of tea. One of the difficulties facing any feature whcih aims to strike a humorous note is that the actors assume that they must over-act. They imagine that to be funny, every phrase must be exaggerated and distorted and, if possible, be spoken breathlessly. Humour by under-playing (*pace* Jack Benny) seems to be unknown. In Tevet's feature, Bezalel London was the worst offender, but the crime is common to all our comedians. Tevet, by the way, seems to have adopted the technique of the delayed opening announcement as his emblem marking a feature written by him — just as an artist signs a picture or Hitchcock walks through his films.

The Do-Re-Mi production of "Shalom! Shalom!" was another midsummer night's entertainment and must be treated as such. It was welcome primarily because we are so completely parched for this type of light feature. It claimed to be an "Israel revue"; a claim that might shock Lea Goldberg by its nationalism, but in its performance made every concession to popular revues as performed in other countries — the same corny opening chorus, the same tuneless tunes with laboured lyrics falling into hoary grooves, the same lack of taste, the same antique piano and the same poor singing struggling to be heard over the over-loud orchestral accompaniment. But never mind the faults! This was a display of high spirits with topical gags and local talents. Given due encouragement, higher standards can be developed.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Readings from Agnon (tomorrow at 4.30); Rebroadcast of Lorca's "Shoemaker's Wife" (Monday at 9); "Oliver Twist" (Tues. at 3.30); Ben-Haim's Piano Concerto (Tues. at 9).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
[illegible], 349, 49.9 & 38.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 8.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Chess Corner. 2.45 Weekly Summary — Mishna Yomit. 4.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests Programme (R). Tchaikowsky: (1) String Serenade op. 48. (2) Violin Concerto op. 35. 7.00 Shabbat Shalom. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Oboe Quartet K.370 (Mozart) Trio No.4 (Beethoven). Sextet for Piano & Winds (Poulenc). Horn Trio op. 40 (Brahms). 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Two Hymns (Palestrina); "Saul" — Oratorio (Handel); "Exultate Jubilate" — Motet (Mozart). 9.45 "Operetta & Film." 10.10 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Symphony No.8 (Bruckner) (R) 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Voices from the Past. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Music of our Times: Works by Douglas Moore (R). 3.40 Variety Programme. 4.20 Readings. 4.35 Opera: Excerpts from "Rigoletto" (Verdi). 5.40 Science Studio. 7.00 Guess in the Studio. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Folk Dances. 7.50 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 9.30 "Alegro Con Brio." (R). 10.00 Folk Dances (R). 10.40 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, [illegible], 49.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 6.30 Reading. 6.40 Incidental music for the Habima Theatre. 6.55 "From Week to Week." 7.10 News.

Tomorrow: 6.30 "South Africans in Israel." 6.45 Melaveh Malka. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.10 News.

Today: 12.00 p.m. Reading. 12.10 News. 12.15 Incidental music for the Habimah Theatre. 12.30 Vistas of Israel."

Tomorrow: 12.00 News. Programme Highlights. 12.10 Melaveh Malka. 12.30 "This Also Happened." 12.35 Hassidic Dances.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 218, 235 & 280 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Orchestras of the World. 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 Light Notes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Articles in the News. 8.00 Jazz. Folk Dances. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.95, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

BRIDGE

All That Glitters Is Not Gold

By JERUSALEMITE

S. 3
H. K J 7 4 3
D. K 10 9 6 2
C. J 9

S. Q J 8 7 4 2
H. 10 6
D. J 7 3
C. Q 8

N
W E
S

S. A
H. A Q 9 8 5 2
D. A 8
C. K 7 3 2

S. K 10 9 6 5
H. —
D. Q 5 4
C. A J 6 5 4

RARELY have I seen a hand played worse than the above, which was recently dealt in one of our local clubs. North and South, guilty of gross overbidding, belonged to the average class of players, and the defending team should by their standards have managed to draw blood. But theirs was a comedy of errors.

The fun began when South, vulnerable, opened the proceedings with one spade. West passed, and East was flabbergasted to hear North overcall with two hearts. There he was, with a powerful holding containing four honour tricks and excellent distribution, fully bottled up and unable to budge. He passed; South rebid two spades, and North surprised with two no-trumps. Willy-nilly, East passed again. Now, South called three clubs, and North made another effort with three no-trumps. East doubled with a gusto, and South rescued into four clubs, which East was prompt to double again.

I would have expected the roof to cave in, even opposite a yarborough. As it later turned out, however, West could oblige with plenty of picture cards — and yet nothing much happened to our declarer.

Had West chosen his doubleton heart for the first lead, East would easily have mulcted his opponents 1100 points. But West drew the diamond jack. Stuck with the idea that South must of necessity hold a nearly solid spade suit and ace-queen of clubs for his bidding, and fearful of being endplayed in the process, East put down the heart ace, hoping against hope that this would either net him a trick, or at the worst shorten declarer's trumps by an important unit. A diamond return would, of course, have been much better, since West would later have been able to bail South out of this suit. South ruffed and played a low trump; West surprised with the queen, and dummy unblocked with the jack. West now returned a spade — a second mistake; he should have played hearts — and East was once more stuck in the lead.

The diamond return was won in dummy, and South pulled two more rounds of trumps, finessing East for the king. Trumps did not split; but stuck in the lead for the third time on ruffing the diamond king, East could not avoid putting dummy into the lead, thereby conceding the rest, for a meagre penalty of 200 points.

STAR-GAZING

SUMMER time remains in force until the 10th, and gives the star-gazer a good opportunity of observing the morning sky. At 6 a.m. Sirius is still very bright; above it, Rigel is clearly visible. Jupiter, currently in Leo, is close to the horizon and not yet as bright as Sirius: at present its magnitude is -1.3 against the star's constant -1.8. Jupiter is going to rise ever earlier this month, and on the 14th it will be seen to the left of the waning moon of the old Jewish year.

Back on standard (winter) time, in the middle of the month, the Big Dipper will be close to the northern horizon about 9 p.m. Aquila and Lyra will be past the meridian, and Deneb, Alpha Cygni, exactly on it. In the southwest, at medium height, you will find the trapeze of Pegasus. The lower two stars are of third magnitude; the upper two, of second magnitude, form a continuation, in a gentle curve, of the main stars of Andromeda. Technically, the upper left-hand star of the trapeze is actually part of Andromeda.

The nebula in Andromeda was known to the ancients, but it was only 30 years ago that Hubble discovered, by making out individual stars from photographs, that it was a world of stars, a Milky Way like our own.

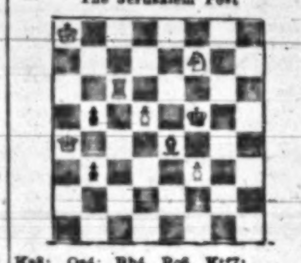
Further north, the stargazer will easily distinguish the wide "W" of Cassiopeia. Yellowish Capella has just risen and, below it, the Pleiades herald the coming of Fall.

JOSEF SMOIRA

CHESS

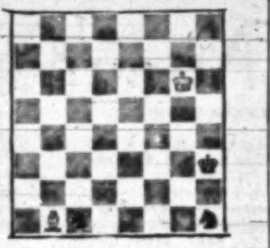
September 2, 1955

Problem No. 909
D.H. Bissetti, Argentina
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ka8; Qa4; Rb4, Rc6, Ktf7; Pd5, f2, f3. (8)
Kf5; Be4; Pb3, b5. (4)
White Mates in Two

Endgame No. 106
A. Missiaen, Belgium
3rd Pr. "L'E. d. P." 1955



Kg6; Bb1; Pf4. (3)
Kh3; Ktc1, Kth1. (3)
White to Play and Win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 904 (Petite): Qb5! Problem No. 905 (Taliani): 1.Ktg5.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 860—871)

Maximum: 2-12-3-3-2-3-3-3-5-3-2-3/42. U. Gringlatt 39; Beeri 18; Dr. Gruenfeld 17; Cohn 16; Dr. Spitzer 15; Jakob 14; Bassfreund, Herzog 12.

NOTES & REMARKS.—No. 861 (Zakon): This problem has many cooks. The composer is doing his best to find a correction. The discussion is not yet closed. No. 864 (Talmi): A very fine construction. Black's attack is on White's apparently weakest spot (Dr. Gruenfeld). No. 868 (Bebesi): Solved only by Grinblatt and Cohn. (No. 869 (Andrade): Dual after 1.—Ktb any 2.Ktd4 & 2.Ktd6x.

LADDER (to 859): U. Grinblatt 121; Hillel 117; Beeri 113; Jakob 105; Herzog, Dr. Zakon 103; Birer 87; Cohn 54; Dr. Spitzer 36 (inc. late points 848-860); Dr. Gruenfeld 35 (inc. late points 850, 851); Dr. Bassfreund 29; Ruppin 9; Gamsu 6.

ENDGAMES (Nos. 96—97). Maximum 15. Jakob 10; Birer, Hillel, Dr. Zakon 5.

EUROPEAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Twelve countries enlisted in the first European Team Championship organized for the first time this year by the FIDE. The four semi-final groups are: 1) USSR, Poland, East Germany. 2) Spain, Luxembourg, W. Germany. 3) Czechoslovakia, Holland, Austria. 4) Rumania, France, Yugoslavia.

The USSR (Smyslov, Bronstein, Taimanov, Boleslavski, Flohr, Bondarevski, Korchnoi, Vasjukov, Furman, Simagin) met Poland in a double round match in Lodz crashing it by 17:3. Previously, Rumania defeated France by 13½:6½.

WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Final results in the semi-final groups (the first three entered the finals): a) Spassky (USSR) 6, Halstrem (Finland) 5½, Van Osterom (Holland) 5. b) Tringov (Bulgaria) and Johanssen (Norway) 5, Shweber (Argentina) and Portish (Hungary) 4½. c) Farro (Spain) 5½, Keller (Switzerland) and Medina (USA) 5.

KERES WINS PIARNU TOURNAMENT

Grandmaster Paul Keres, playing in excellent form, has won the Piarnu training tournament, the other participants of which were Ragosin, Tolush, Lillienthal, Illivitzki, Suetin, Mikenas and four Estonian masters.

"LASKER" WINS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The Emanuel Lasker chess club won, as expected, the 'A' division team championship, beating Rishon Le Zion in the last round by 5½:½. Jerusalem achieved a surprisingly overwhelming victory over Ramat Gan by 5:1 and thereby won second place. Hakoach beat Hadera by 5:1. Final results: Lasker 28, Jerusalem 23, Ramat Gan 18, Zahal and Rishon 16½, Hakoach 15½, Hadera 8½. Full particulars next week.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Israel championship will open on September 20. The first ten rounds will be played in succession, the last five on Fridays and Saturdays. Messrs. Ben Sinai, Reed, Cahana, Atidi and Negrin have been appointed managers of the tournament, and Messrs. Macht and Dr. Perlis judges. The final list of the participants will be known next week.

In the correspondence tournament organised in 1953 by the Yugoslav "Mladost" Club Messrs. Polasman & Ben Menachem won first and second places respectively in their sections.

SPASSKY WINS WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Boris Spassky, the U.S.S.R.'s 19-year-old international master, won the Antwerp World Junior Championship. Second place went to Mednis (U.S.) while Farro (Spain) was third. The U.S.S.R. now holds all the existing titles in the chess world: Men, women, team championship, Junior and students team championship. Here is a game by the winner:

Game No. 512
White: Spassky Black: Van Osterom

1.e4 e5; 2.Ktf3 Ktc6; 3.Bb5 a6; 4.Ba4 Ktf6; 5.Qe2 b5; 6.Bb3 Be7; 7.c3 d6; 8.0-0 0-0; 9.d3 Kta5; 10.Bc2 c5; 11.Rd1 Qc7; 12.Bg5 Ktc6; 13.Ktbd2 Ktd7; 14.Ktf1 B:g5; 15.Kt:g5 h6; 16.Ktf3 Ktb6; 17.Kte3 Kte7; 18.d4 Be6; 19.d5! Bd7; 20. Kt:e5 d:e; 21.d6 Qd8; 22.d:e Q:e7; 23.a4! b:a; 24.Ktd5 Kt:d5; 25.e:d Qd6; 26.B:a4 Bb5; 27.B:b5 a:b; 28.R:a8 R:a8; 29.Q:b5 Rb8; 30.Qc6 Q:c6; 31.d:c Rc8; 32.Rd6 c4; 33.Kf1 Kf8; 34.Ke2 Ke7; 35.Rd5 R:c6; 36.R:e5+ Kf6; 37.Rb5 Re6+; 38.Kf3 Re1; 39.Rb4 Rb1; 40.h4 Ke5; 41.Rb7 Ke6; 42.h5 Re1; 43.Rb6 Ke7; 44.g4 Kf6; 45.Rb4 Rb1; 46.Kf4 Rf1; 47.Rb6+ Ke7; 48.Ke5 f5; 49.g:f Rh1; 50.Rg6 R:h5; 51.R:g7+ Kf8; 52.Rg4. Black resigns.

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TO LET 4 room flat. Zubly, 34 Ben Yehuda Rd., 2nd floor, Tel Aviv.

TO LET for one year as from October, furnished 2½ room apartment in Tel Aviv, gas stove, refrigerator. Phone 72066, Tel Aviv, between 7.30 — 12.30, or write to P.O.B. 3094, Tel Aviv.

WANTED to rent airy 3—3½ room flat, vicinity Allenby Rd.-Habimah, Tel Aviv. No agents wanted. Tel. 3878, between 8-1, 3-5, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG man from England, seeks furnished room in Tel Aviv preferably with separate entrance. J.S.C., P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED room to let, located centrally on Hadar Hacarmel. Cheap to medical person willing to give lessons in anatomy and physiology. Please write to: No. 28233, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

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Women Lead Moroccan Fighters

By Hal Lehrman

CASABLANCA. — IF Mohammed V ever climbs back on the Moroccan throne from which the French shoved him two years ago, a large slice of his Imperial thanks will have to go to his loyal female subjects — the hordes of chanting, ecstatic native women who have spearheaded Morocco's orgy of bloody riots against France.

Veiled or unveiled, shrouded in the shapeless garments of traditional Islam or flaunting their limbs in un-Koranic modern skirts, Morocco's women have been out front, literally howling for their adored monarch's return, in every major street clash during recent weeks.

Ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed Moulay ben-Yussef is not likely to get his job back for a good while yet. That would be too big a lump of crow for the French to swallow in one gulp. But already Paris has been driven by the disorders into desparate parleying with his nationalist supporters for a compromise on the throne question and Moroccan self-government.

History is sure to give the masses of native women large credit for the concessions towards independence which the Moors succeed in extracting from the French. Some say that veiled women have served as couriers-bearing riot orders from one nationalist cell to another, or even shuttling guns, grenades and tins of gasoline under their voluminous robes.

Nobody has proved this, however, for the simple reason that a woman in old-style Moslem garb is taboo. Any attempt to frisk her for concealed weapons would spark a wilder riot than the one the police might be trying to slow down by halting her.

BUT Moorish women have one weapon they use openly and potently — their physical presence at street demonstrations. Just being around acts as an incitment on their menfolk. It can and does drive them to frenzy.

Every Moroccan crowd demonstrating against the French makes two characteristic noises. One is the cry "*Yahia* (Long Live) ben-Yussef!" The other is a high-pitched, ululating wail, something like an Indian war whoop, which comes from the throats of the women.

In the long-dead centuries of Arab military glory, this weird "you-you" cry excited Moorish warriors on their way to battle. In more peaceful times, it was a sign of joy and welcome. Recently, it has again become a summons to bloody deeds.

In southern Morocco, on the fringe of the Sahara, I've seen the strange dance known as the *guedra*. Inside a tight circle of men, a woman moves through a routine distinguished mostly for the monotonous clapping of her hands. For reasons obscure to a Western onlooker, this performance is dead sure to lead Moorish males into a hypnotic jag. Further north, the "you-you," produced by a high-speed flapping of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, seems to have a similar drugging effect on all Arabs and Berbers within earshot.

Another edifying custom of the rioting women is to scratch their faces bloody with their long, razor-sharp fingernails.

MOSLEM women — especially in Morocco, one of conservative Islam's last strongholds — are traditionally kept hidden from view. They are little more than vessels created for the possessor male's pleasure. The last thing in the world they are supposed to meddle with is politics.

That is why their present emergence in the forefront of anti-French mobs amounts to as big a revolution as the fight for independence.

Depending on one's political prejudices, this development is hailed as a stride towards civilization or denounced as sexual hysteria.

THOSE who take the first view stress the contribution of Princess Aicha, the ex-Sultan's eldest daughter. In 1947, she arose at a public meeting, tore off her veil, grabbed the microphone and invited the women of Morocco to cast away their medieval torpor and enlist in the struggle for a modern nation.

This spurred a trend, first among the women of notable or wealthy families, to get involved in study groups, charitable organizations and the like. The French unconsciously helped things along by building schools for Moslem girls and persuading parents that women ought to be educated. The native nationalists also came out for female instruction. Previously, girls left Moslem homes only to marry.

The first fruits of education are now ripening. They are giving the French a case of acute political indigestion.

Malika Meliani is the product of a French-subsidised school. She is an announcer at Radio Maroc, the official French station. She wears European clothes. When Resident-General Gilbert Grandval was due to visit Meknes a few weeks ago, Malika went around collecting signatures from local women to a petition. It said that the restoration of Mohammed V would bring back prosperity and peace. She was up front when Grandval drove by. A police cordon kept her from handing him the petition. So she tried to toss a bouquet of flowers into his lap. In the ensuing fracas, some 25 died, one of them a girl of 14. Malika went to jail. She is 18.

Touria Chaoui, one of Morocco's two women pilots, is similarly active in politics. She is the author of petitions. She is 18.

BUT another view is that feminine attachment to the ex-Sultan is nothing more than an escape from boredom mixed with a large portion of Freud.

Most Moslem women are totally illiterate. Yet the meanest hovel contains a radio. Broadcasts from Cairo, Damascus and other pro-nationalist stations have transformed the Sultan, since his exile, into a glamorous symbol of liberation. The women hear about him morning, noon and night. It gives them a glorious feeling of being important to hear themselves personally exhorted over the air to fight for their hero.

Since his ouster, the belief has actually taken root among hundreds of thousands of trusting females that the Sultan has taken refuge in the moon. At night, they sit outside and gaze up at him. His portrait adorns every kitchen wall. It is borne aloft in every parade. And, say the cynics, a street demonstration is a fine excuse to get outside and scream without offending the man of the house.

It doesn't hurt the Sultan's reputation among his fans that his private interest in women is of Biblical dimensions and quality. The total of his wives, concubines and companions during his reign was close to Solomonic. When he travelled, he invariably was followed by a van chockfull of court ladies to keep him amused. When the French packed him off to Madagascar exile in 1953 he took with him a goodly harem selection. A large palace in Fez is said to be stocked with damsels put out on royal pension to graze.

SUCH prodigious energy inspires rather than discourages the legions of female admirers who yearn for his homecoming. Ben Yussef is in his lusty mid-forties. The man who replaced him, with French blessing, is shrivelled, wizened and past 70. Obviously, the oldster doesn't stand a chance.

TOWER OF LONDON— Standing in front of the row of Elizabethan cottages at the Tower of London is a Jerusalem doctor, Dr. Myrra Altschuler, holidaying in Britain. With her is one of the Beefeaters, properly know as Yeoman Warders, who guard this ancient fortress.

Improving Textbooks and Teaching Aids

By Baldoon Dhingra

To encourage the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, Unesco is convening a meeting of experts in May, 1956. They will consider methods of improving textbooks and teaching materials in Western countries with a view to promoting a greater understanding of Asian cultures. Substantial reports on this subject have already been received from Austria, Belgium, Greece, Sweden and Western Germany, while 21 Unesco Member States have agreed to carry out a study on the question.

At a later date, perhaps in 1957, it is hoped to convene another meeting to study the treatment of Western cultures in the textbooks of Asian countries.

IN his excellent book "Ambassador Report" Mr. Chester Bowles, former American Ambassador to India, records the following conversation with his son who, fresh from his Asian experiences, is about to join an American school:

"I'll make a bet," says Mr. Bowles, "that the world history which you will study begins in Egypt and Mesopotamia, moves on to Greece by way of Crete, takes you through Rome and finally ends with France and England."

"But that is not world history," argues his son, "that leaves out three-fourths of the world."

"Unfortunately," remarks Mr. Bowles, "I won the bet."

What Mr. Bowles says about the U.S. holds good for the countries of Europe. This view is amply borne out by the various reports Unesco has received. Western textbooks are still bounded by an exclusively European spirit or, in the words of a German report, by "occidentalism." "All doctrinal obstacles to an impartial and objective picture of non-Western peoples should be eliminated," continues the report. "In judging foreign civilizations, we tend to apply the same standards which we apply to our own and constantly find that, by those standards, our cultural achievements are superior to those of other peoples." And the writers conclude: "The ideal would be an historical picture treating the world as a whole."

To achieve this objective of giving children a balanced picture of the world "as a whole," a campaign has been started which aims at improving the teaching of Eastern culture in Western schools, and of Western culture in Eastern schools. The success of this campaign will depend to a large extent upon the close collaboration of Asian and European teachers. This, at present, is sadly lacking.

Many teachers will argue that the child's mind is already sufficiently stuffed with matter. To present the culture of Asia adequately would mean endless labour, changing the curriculum, enlarging the syllabus, increasing the number of pages in textbooks. All this, they say, would only tire the child. This is fair criticism if the history and culture of different countries are considered as a series of isolated facts, and are not viewed in a general perspective. But the problem is insoluble if we think of education as the mere adding together of more and more separate facts.

It is possible, however, to present the peoples of other lands in a fascinating way which, far from taxing the child, will help him to learn more about his own country and the world in general. We should show him that his own community is a world in miniature, and yet but an infinitesimal part of the great world. In so doing, we must always consider the fundamental traits of culture: the character and characteristics of other peoples, for it is essential to find out where the differences lie before arriving at understanding.

Artificial Contrasts

This is where the difficulty arises, for people tend to think that an unbridgeable gulf separates East and West. Our thinking has been based on comparisons, so we create for ourselves artificial contrasts which we conceive as eternally fixed and static. We distinguish youth and age, heat and cold, light and darkness, although we know that they are not absolute opposites at all, but artificially fixed concepts that gradually shade off into each other. The only way of coming to terms with an opposing point of view is to look for a unifying principle, by learning to regard contrasts as deviations from an ideal middle point, and remembering that, without unity, there can be no opposites. One can only measure two things by reference to a third one, which is the unity behind them.

It is true that there are important differences between cultures, and especially between "Eastern" and "Western" cultures. But men need not be bound by these differences. Gandhi used to say: "I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be swept off by any."

How can a synthesis be effected? By an intellectual universalism that transcends all narrow perspectives, breaks through all frontiers of the mind, all "isms." When this point is reached, the terms Eastern and Western become irrelevant. This then is a task for men who act simply as truth-seekers, who join truth to truth, regardless of where these truths were first propounded, regardless of name or label.

The real synthesis should be achieved in man, in whom intellect and experience, knowledge and intuition, certitude and dreams, should be equally balanced. Synthesis means, a joining of theory to theory, truth to truth. We must learn to assimilate differences. The work of synthesis cannot be performed by imprisoned minds. It is the task of free minds to step out of a school of thought, a creed, into the universe.

(UNESCO)

HAIFA MUSEUM SHOWING THREE ART FILMS

Three half-hour documentary colour films, made by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldberg, will be shown at the Museum of Modern Art in Haifa on Sunday evening at 8.30.

The Goldbergs are an American couple who are revisiting Israel after having developed and edited a film they took of Israel artists earlier this year, when they photographed the Safad art colony, Ein Hod, and other centres of Israel artistic life.

The two other films that will be exhibited are on the "Pablo Casals Music Festival" and the "Woodstock Art Colony."

THEY SAY...

Your dress should be tight enough to show you're a woman, and loose enough to show you're a lady. — *Hollywood dress designer Edith Head.*

The she-men who design clothes for women today hate women. Therefore they do all they can to make them unbeautiful.— *James Montgomery Flagg*

WIZARDS AT LARGE

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SUSPECTED of practising witchcraft, fortune - telling and revivalism, 22-year-old "Zungorim" was arrested here (Ramla) on Friday, August 5. Police report that the man was detained after numerous complaints had been received from persons who had paid him for a complete cure. (News item in The Jerusalem Post).

THE above seems fairly indicative of a new trade (or should it be called a profession?) that is flourishing in a number of districts. So far from prosecuting the practitioners, it would be a better idea if the Government would take over this lucrative occupation. There is no overhead, or special equipment required, so that profits should be enormous and the money of the believers could revert to our strained Treasury.

THE best oracles did their stuff from quite simple caves or holes in the ground. Appended is a suggested price list open to modification in both directions.

Seeing into the future, Plain (e.g., meeting a dark stranger in a town and getting news from overseas) IL2.500.

Seeing into the future, Fancy (when Gemini is in conjunction with Taurus, and Venus is in the ascendent, it will be dangerous to ride on an Egged bus) IL5.000.

Love Philtres. In unlabelled 50 gram bottles to IL5 according to size. If your loved one persists in hating the sight of you, the one-litre economy size is recommended.

Potions for putting people in your power—IL10. The price of these is rather high, as the manufacture is complicated, involving dried dragons' blood and newts' ears gathered at the crossroads on moonless nights. If it seems a little stiff, just think of what you could do if, for example, you had the local income tax inspector doing your bidding.

Death Potion. These are going cheap. The bottom has dropped out of the market owing to the competition from uncontrolled food and drink vendors. Sale price 750 pr. per doz. Special concessions for schoolteachers and heads of large families.

Fetish Dolls. IL3.500 to IL10. according to size. These could be a valuable addition to WIZO's repertoire. Pins for sticking into various parts, extra. Made to order to include distinguishing features such as prominent teeth or a pot belly, catalogue price plus 15 per cent, but well worth it as many a satisfied customer testifies. Fingernails or hair of subject to be supplied by the purchaser.

IT will, of course, be necessary for Government-employed practitioners to be equipped with a diploma, and we suggest the establishment of a Chair of Wizardry at the Hebrew University. The course will be long and fully comprehensive, including lectures on the casting and removing of spells, the charming of warts and how to ward off the evil eye. Examinations will be on such subjects as "How would you turn yourself into a vampire" (werewolves and leopardmen will only be awarded 2nd class degrees). "Write a paper on the comparative value of (a) The Witch of Endor and (b) Marilyn Monroe." "How would you raise (a) Hell, (b) Fire, and what is the penalty for Arson?" The final thesis will be published in invisible ink, and the holder of a first class degree will be able to style himself "Member of Mumbo Jumbo."

VERY soon our witches will be more sought after than the Oracle at Delphi, and this will attract lots of foreign currency, particularly dollars, as the Americans are known to be very keen on witch-hunting. This will, of course, take place only in the open season.

The Menace Of Rheumatic Fever

By Dr. Helen Kagan

A SHORT time ago, the frequency and dangers of rheumatic fever in Israel were little known, and its gravity as a major public health problem inadequately appreciated.

Rheumatic fever is not a dramatic disease like Polio which may cause tragic crippling or death within a few days. It is not contagious, and therefore is not feared, as is tuberculosis. Rheumatic fever is a chronic disease, often with insidious beginnings but may last for many years — sometimes as long as eight to ten years. At the outset of the disease, the children hardly feel ill and neither they nor their parents are aware of the dangers and consequences of the illness.

In the year 1951, there were 142 deaths from rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases. In 1952, the number of deaths from these diseases increased to 161, and most of these deaths occurred among children. On the other hand, there was a total of 113 deaths in 1951 which resulted from typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningitis and measles. Significantly enough, the number of deaths from these latter diseases dropped to 14 in the year 1952. Such are the results when an adequate system of preventive measures and treatment is instituted to combat certain diseases! More recent figures are not yet available.

Rheumatic fever occurs most frequently in children between the ages of four and 12, but may also begin at an earlier age or even later in adult life. It has a clear family disposition. Sore throats and upper respiratory infections are known to provoke attacks of rheumatic fever. The disease may appear in its classical form — swelling and pain in the joints and fever. Or it may appear in its atypical form — profuse sweating, nose bleeding, abdominal pain, irritability and fatigue. Both forms have this in common: every new rheumatic fever attack causes more and more damage to the heart until the condition is beyond repair. "Rheumatic fever attacks the joints, but bites the heart."

Not every rheumatic fever patient becomes a desperate invalid or dies. There are many mild cases, which heal after years even with no meticulously planned treatment, but the original illness can be traced by typical heart defects and murmurs and a certain reduction in physical fitness.

Early Detection Necessary

Most cases of rheumatic fever can be cured if detected early and treated in time. The disease requires adequate medical treatment, complete and prolonged rest, to be followed by planned rehabilitation after recession of symptoms. Prophylatic treatment and careful follow-up are also necessary for at least five years after the occurrence of the disease.

Such a programme to combat rheumatic fever has been in operation in Britain and the U.S. Many out-patient departments have been established, adequate numbers of special hospital beds have been provided, and special schooling has been arranged for the hospitalised children so that they can keep up at school. During the hospitalisation period, everything is done to keep the children quiet, but at the same time occupied, happy and relaxed. When they are out of hospital, these children are moved to convalescent homes and rehabilitation centres where guidance is given by trained persons in the selection of trades and professions. These measures have resulted in a most drastic reduction of rheumatic heart disease cases in Britain and the U.S. In fact, Prof. Schlesinger of the great Ormand Street Hospital for Sick Children in London just recently stated that whereas 15 years ago every tenth bed in the hospital was occupied by a rheumatic fever patient, today they have to look for a few cases for the medical student to follow.

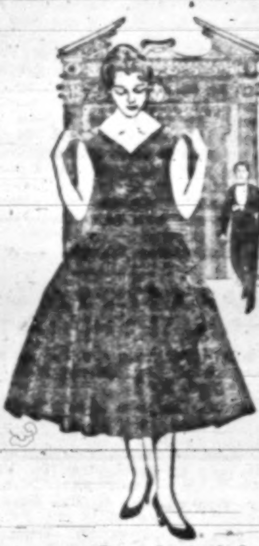
In Israel there is still a grossly unfounded belief that the warm climate and abundant sunshine give sufficient protection against rheumatic fever. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Attempts to make a survey of the frequency of rheumatic fever in Israel were made by several investors. Their results differ, but all are united in their conclusion that rheumatic fever represents a major problem.

Little Done

Desperately little is being done in Israel to combat the disease. There is only one out-patient department for heart cases at the Municipal Hospital in Tel Aviv. In Jerusalem there is one in the Hadassah Out-patient Department and at Kupat Holim. And there is none in Haifa. The only special wards for rheumatic fever children in Israel are the 25 beds at the Bikur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem, where facilities for schooling and a planned occupational prorgamme have also been provided by the Ministry of Education. There are four beds at the Youth Aliya "Swedish Village" available for the training and rehabilitation of rheumatic fever convalescents, who are not Youth Aliya charges.

But Israel can do more and should do more. The first steps to meet the great challenge of combating rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases in this country have already been made. In recent months, a rheumatic fever Medical Council was established to advise and coordinate all efforts in the fight against the disease. This Council includes Dr. A. Brandt, Dr. Eli Davis, Prof. Grushka, Dr. Shapiro, Dr. Szabo, Dr. A. Zaslany, and Dr. H. Kagan, with Dr. Brown as consulting cardiologist and Dr. Kainer as consulting statistician. The rheumatic fever Medical Council is starting with a carefully planned organization of a pilot project in Jerusalem in coordination and with the help of all main medical agencies and the Rheumatic Fever Society.

The Rheumatic Fever Medical Council, together with the newly formed Israel Rheumatic Fever Society under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alexander Eliash which aims to awaken the public to the significance of rheumatic fever and to the need for adequate and planned measures to combat the disease, will meet the challenge if they have the support and understanding of the community at large.



Drawn by Asgeir Scott

However slender the day silhouette, cocktail-dinner dresses are full-skirted and long-bodied, like this new Horrockses Fashions ribbed satin sleeveless model.

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(Advt.)

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

MAY I draw your attention to an excellent local product now on the market: the preserves of Isaacs Benjamin of Beit Yitzhak? Not only are these preserves better than any of the imported jams — but also the background of how they came to be made should be known to the public here.

I was working as a nurse in a hospital during our War of Independence, when a patient was brought in in a rather serious condition. It was Mr. Benjamin. He had come from England to fight, and during an "illegal" landing had fallen ill with pneumonia. Whenever I asked him how he felt, he whispered "fine," although his "fine" was inaudible. He recovered, and told me that after our victory we would go back to England and bring his wife and baby to Israel. He had to give up a profitable job in London and to start from scratch here.

Then I lost track of him until a few weeks ago, when I suddenly met him in a shop offering his "Strawberry Preserves." The label on the jars carry the legend "guaranteed pure" and "Produced on our Farm," and are signed by Mr. Benjamin. I knew that was true and without hesitation I bought some and found it of outstanding quality.

I think it is a striking example of courage and an enterprising spirit, and wish Mr. Benjamin and his co-workers every success — they as well as the preserves deserve it.

ILSE FISCHER

Tel Aviv.

Safety of Gas Containers

IN connection with the Shell Company's announcement of the change-over to higher pressure gas, I would like to know whether this new gas may spell danger if kept alongside any quantity of kerosene, even outdoors, or whether the fact that the gas is installed outside is sufficient guarantee against possible accidents.

K. LORCH

Jerusalem.

"Shell" Replies

THERE is no danger in storing kerosene side by side with Liquid Gas cylinders as long as there is no open flame. However, it is obvious that if for some reason the kerosene should catch fire there would inevitably be a danger to the liquid gas.

THE SHELL CO.

Haifa.

Plebeian Pumpkins Make Good Eating

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

PUMPKIN (called *dla'at* or *halawassa* in Israel) helps keep down the price of jam in Israel and also — so don't turn your nose up at it — to adding the precious yellow vegetable vitamins and natural sugar to this product. The pumpkin is the cheapest of all vegetables now on the market and if it isn't as elegant as asparagus, it still makes a very good dish that should not be disdained. Here are a few recipes: some of them — like pumpkin pie — are served as special treats on Thanksgiving Day in the U.S.

Baked Pumpkin Squares

Cut the vegetable and scoop out the seeds and strings. Cut into large squares (say about six centimetres). Then pare off the skin. Rub the squares thickly with margarine and place in a wonder pot. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cinnamon or ginger or grated nutmeg (your grocer calls it "muscat"), a little sugar, and then add a generous chunk of margarine on each piece. Pour in enough boiling water to barely cover the bottom of the pan. Cover and bake for half an hour. Then uncover (if in oven) and bake until browned. Serve with more margarine. This is a most delicious dish.

Pumpkin Pie

2 cups cooked or baked pumpkin, strained, 2 or 3 eggs, slightly beaten, 1 cup sugar, 1 tsp. salt, ½ cup top milk or cream, 1 tsp. mixed spices (cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, etc.), 1 cup hot milk.

If you cook the pumpkin, do so in as little water as possible, as our pumpkins are very juicy: for that reason it is best to bake them in the shell and then to scrape out and mash the flesh. Line a pie plate with pastry and make a fluted standing rim. Combine eggs, sugar, salt and spices. Gradually stir in milk and cream, then pumpkin. Pour into pie shell and bake in a hot oven for ten minutes and then reduce the heat and bake for a half hour more, until a knife inserted into filling comes out clean. Serve hot or cold. Delicious with whipped cream topping.

Cheesed Pumpkin

Bake or steam pumpkin in squares the size of a serving. Serve in the shell, well salted and peppered, with the following sauce:

3 tbsps. grated yellow cheese, 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour, Salt and pepper to taste, 1 cup hot milk.

Melt margarine and add flour and seasoning. When it bubbles slowly, add the milk until thick. Cook for a few minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from stove and add grated cheese. Serve at once on baked pumpkin.

Golden Chip Preserve

8½ kilos pumpkin, 6 cups sugar, 4 lemons, 2 ginger roots or 2 pkgs. powdered ginger.

Cut pumpkin into cubes, add ginger and lemons cut into small, very thin slices, and put into saucepan. Add water and let stand overnight. Cook very slowly until tender, add sugar, cook until it will jell. Put in sterilised jelly glasses. Keeps well for months. Delicious as a *confiture* or garnish for ice cream or for use in desserts. Very piquant.

Fried Pumpkin

Cut in stripe like chips. Roll in cornmeal or flour. Add salt and pepper. Fry in very hot fat.

Pumpkin Tzimmis

This makes a good *shabbat* dish, done up like carrots. Pumpkin contains most of the excellent food qualities of carrots.

Cut pumpkin into two, or three-centimetre cubes. Sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar to taste, and add a generous helping of margarine or meat fat. Add just enough water to keep the vegetable from scorching. Add water in small amounts as required from time to time while it simmers. Stir every 10 or 15 minutes. With the last addition of water, when the pumpkin is already tender, add a little vanilla or rum. Serve hot or cold as a side dish or dessert.

Pumpkin Pudding

1½ cups mashed baked pumpkin, 3 slightly beaten egg yolks, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ¾ cup sugar, 1½ cups milk, ½ stiffly beaten egg whites.

Mix pumpkin with yolks and sugar. Beat thoroughly until blended. Add milk and spices. Gently fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a buttered casserole in fairly hot oven until a knife inserted in the custard comes out clean. Very fluffy and fine.

Boiled Pumpkin

Pumpkin should really not be boiled, but steamed, if it is to be used as a vegetable. When soft, mash with margarine and a little milk. It is also very good combined with potatoes.

Pumpkin flavours soups nicely. Use it in all kinds.

Buyers' Guide

Gifts and Magic Cleaners

Specialisation

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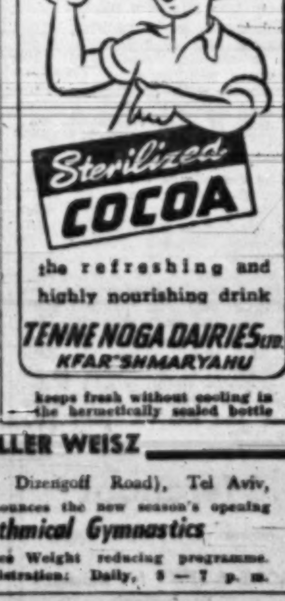

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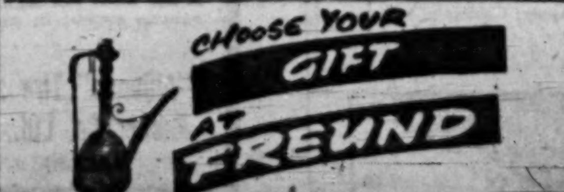


Long Trek To Civilization

B'SHA'AREI HATARBUT (On the Threshold of Civilization). By Eliezer Tibbon. Yavne, 324 pp.

A young hopeful once handed in a piece for publication in his local newspaper and had it returned with the editor's note: "Too pedantic." To which he replied: "Have looked up 'pedantic' and find it means, among other things, strict adherence to formal rules. What's wrong with that?"

If I were to begin by saying that Tibbon's book is a racy, sedate and pedantic work, I should not be contradicting myself if "racy" here means of distinctive quality and vigour; sedate—tranquil; and pedantic — meticulous attention to fact and detail. For these are the very qualities that single out his account of man's material and intellectual attainments from the Stone Age up to Mediaeval times.

Man's hit-and-miss groping to a better and more secure life, from his accidental discovery of fire and its vital uses to his calculated efforts to improve life by seeking material comfort and improving his mind for intellectual pleasures, is dramatically and attractively presented. Human history is dramatic, and there is not a dull moment in it; still, had this particular subject been treated by a less conscientious or less inspired writer, I fear that the result would have been far less interesting.

The author has unusual talent for exposition and narrative, in addition to which he writes a clear and fluent Hebrew. A book of this type should prove a useful tool in the hands of both teacher and pupil. I asked a 14-year-old to read a chapter of his own choosing and his reaction was something like "Gee! Where can I find some more of this stuff?" Ergo: The writer should have added some bibliographical notes for collateral reading. It seems to me that if our Ministry of Education sought out such books as this for classroom use, the subject plus its lucid presentation would prove so attractive that pupils would be drawn to it out of sheer interest and there would be no need to have examinations.

The paper is good, the layout is attractive, as is the jacket; the many drawings and photographs are well reproduced and clearly printed — altogether a very handsome volume. *M.H.*

HAIFA STEPS AND SOCIAL STRATA

REHOV HAMADREGOT (Street of the Stairs). By Yehudit Hendel. Am Oved. 338 pp.

Abram, the hero of this novel, a self-made man of Sephardic origin brought up in the poorest slum of Haifa, took an active part in developing the Yishuv defence force even before the establishment of the State. Having volunteered in the Jewish Brigade during the Second World War and fought heroically in the War of Independence, he met a girl with whom he fell in love. But there was the snag: she came of a well-to-do Ashkenazi family, and her father opposed her marrying down to a Sephardi. The whole inconclusive novel spins around this "racial" problem, which is also a problem of Abram, the boy from "The Street of the Stairs" *versus* Ariela's rich, profiteering father.

In addition to his amorous troubles Abram had difficulties in obtaining a job, and this strong, self-made man, who after his rich wartime adventures on land, succeeded without apparent difficulties in becoming a good officer on a merchantman, found himself sinking helplessly in spiritual and economic difficulties.

Except for the delicate handling of his encounter with everyday small insults on account of his Sephardi origin, which is done with admirable insight and sympathy, the author does not succeed in making of Abram a living, breathing, convincing character. The narrative of his many adventures in the Palmach, the Jewish Brigade, his service overseas in Egypt and Europe — degenerates at the most crucial junctures into sentimental journalism. The writer tells us that Abram is a very capable and sensitive young man, and yet all his vicissitudes fail to enrich his soul. When she tries to put him face to face with the remnants of the massacred European Jewry, nothing comes of this encounter save pathetic phraseology. It seems to us that Yehudit Hendel, a talented and delicate story-teller, would have done well not to touch this problem at all.

The novel lacks natural development and its construction on the whole is rather poor. Its chapters are patched together somehow, with backflashes running all along the line, but this "stream of consciousness" way of writing does not here convey a convincing artistic value.

The best character in the book, from the literary point of view, is Nissim, Abram's brother, who lost his leg in the War of Independence. Hendel succeeds in giving a powerful and impressive description of the invalid in his painful adjustment to his handicap and his changed position in his environment. Her rendering of the slum is forceful and vivid. Here we have "The Street of the Stairs" in all its poverty, ugliness and resignation, its inhabitants with their cares and sorrows, their love and hopes. *S. DAVID*

Jerusalem Lawyer's Cause Celebre

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

TIK PLILI 124 (Criminal File 124). By Shalom Rosenfeld. Karmi. 470 pp.

Rosenfeld's book, which appeared a mere fortnight after the verdict in the Kastner trial — a major achievement in Israel book production — is far better than the other book on the same subject published at about the same time. Personal comment is kept down to the essential minimum. It is as fair as the trial itself.

This is about all the good that can be said of it. For *Tik Plili 124* — if we had known nothing else about the case — gives rise to grave doubts concerning the fairness of the trial which has been sharply criticized from a juridical point of view by outside observers. But legal niceties apart, the whole approach of the court in finding fault with Kastner for having failed to make policy from a "position of strength" (in the Budapest of 1944!), is monstrous and would be ridiculous could one forget for a moment the great tragedy engulfing this episode.

The readers will be justly impressed by the great astuteness and skill of Mr. S. Tamir, Counsel for the Defence. But cleverness, especially in a lawyer, is not necessarily synonymous with the distinguished pursuit of truth and justice. Some will probably wonder whether the outcome of this long trial would not have been different if Tamir had appeared on behalf of Kastner. But then, of course, it was no mere coincidence that Tamir made this a *cause célèbre*.

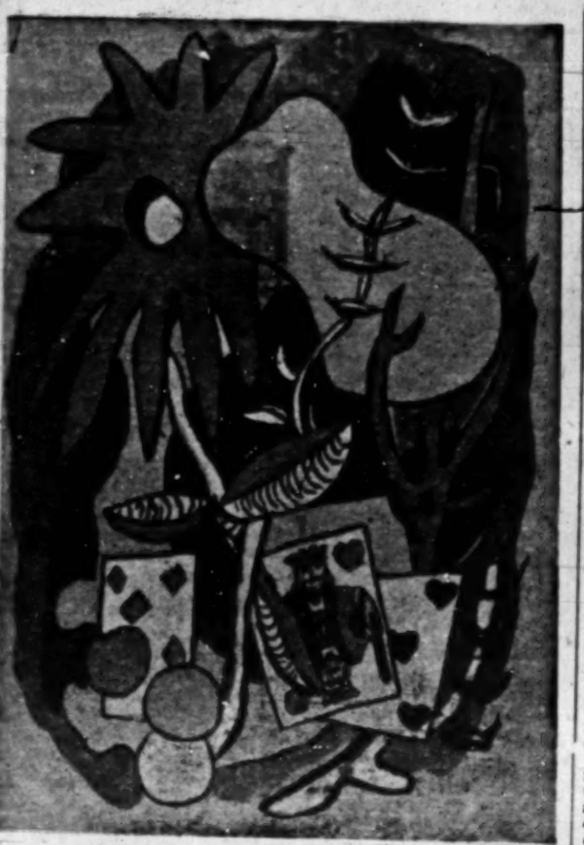
Leon Blum, in his book on the Dreyfus affair, says somewhere that "L'affaire" cannot be understood at all unless one recalls that the storm broke less than eight years after a revolution (the Boulanger insurrection) had misfired." The Kastner case can never be properly understood unless one recalls that the storm broke eight years after the Altalena. In more senses than one, the Kastner case is really the Tamir case — and the name Tamir stands of course for many others: all the militants of the I.Z.L. and the Stern group who could not establish themselves in the State after 1948.

It may well be argued that this is partly the fault of Mapai and the other coalition partners, who should have tried to find a place for young idealists, however misguided, enabling them to share in the great work ahead. Be that as it may, the fact remains that some of these sincere patriots gradually became purely destructive in their approach, though their opposition has ostentatiously been directed only against the "regime," not against the State.

Kastner came in here only by mere accident. If there had been no Kastner case, it would have been invented or, more probably, replaced by allegations of bribery and corruption. There has been an inclination in Israel to believe the most fantastic versions about the catastrophe which has befallen the Jewish people. The holocaust had been so enormous that the most enormous stories were believed; in face of the lamentable ignorance prevailing in this field, Tamir found himself easily successful with the use of half-truths.

It might perhaps have been possible to save a larger part of Hungarian Jewry if the Allies had accepted Eichmann's proposal of "blood for goods." Once this was rejected (and there was moreover no certainty that it was seriously meant) Jewish representatives in Budapest could do nothing but procrastinate in the hope of an early Allied victory. In this situation, it is bitter irony that Kastner's success in saving 1,685 people made him suffer ten years later: If there had been no train from Belgen Belsen to Switzerland there would have been no Kastner trial, either. For Kastner would not have faced the terrible dilemma in 1944, and ten years later, nobody could have complained that his parents and friends were all killed while somebody else's were not. Judge Halevi's failure to view these happenings in their historical context is one of the outstanding features of this trial. It is a sad comment on the great measure of truth in the old saying: *Summum jus, summa injustitia*... (the more law, the more injustice.).

The author of this book too, is a former member of IZL but on the whole gives an objective (and uncritical) account of the trial. As such, it is of undoubted value; it shows very clearly what was wrong with this trial — though this was probably not his main intention. The only major drawback is the fact that the author at an early stage in his book brings in things that happened late during the trial, a method that frequently confuses the reader. This kind of inversion was forbidden in classical drama, and should be banned in factual reporting too. The trial was dramatic enough as it was, and it should have been unfolded in the right order in the book.



FERNAND LEGER: Composition with playing cards.

Gift of artist to Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem Photo by Bernheim

Joseph Haim, Baghdad Rabbi and Writer

NIFLAIM MA'ASEKHA (Wondrous Are Thy Deeds). By Joseph Haim. pp. 258. Baqqal Press, Jerusalem. IL 1.800

It was on a Saturday afternoon in the month of Elul, 1859, that Joseph Haim, then 26 years old, electrified the Jewish community of Baghdad by his eloquent sermon at the Great Synagogue. This was the first Saturday after the death of his father, Elijah, spiritual leader of Baghdad Jewry, who used to preach there every Sabbath. In him, the community leaders found one worthy to step into the late Rabbi's shoes, and from the time of his election until the year of his death in 1909, he preached uninterruptedly (except when away on journeys or pilgrimages), before admiring rabbis and delighted crowds who flocked to hear him. He enhanced the holiness of the place by placing near the entrance a stone which he had brought back with him from the Holy Land in 1868. Time was to show that he was not only "the last great rabbi of modern times in Baghdad" as Sassoon describes him, but the greatest of them all, so much so, that Chief Rabbi Herzog, who was 18 at the time of the Hakham's death, remembers that in London he was eulogized as "the Rabbi not only of Baghdad but of all the Diaspora."

The Rabbi was also a prolific writer and his published works run into 32 volumes, in addition to unpublished manuscripts. "Niflaim Ma'asekhah" is an anthology of 164 stories and parables compiled from the two Hakhams' writings and published in Jerusalem in 1912, with commentaries and applications, by the late Ben-Zion Mordecai Hazzan, who gave the book its title because it tells "tales of wonder." For years it remained out of print, and it is owing to Shlomo Gabbai's efforts that a second edition was published this year, with the addition of a chapter by Hazzan, intended as a biography of the author, but actually a rhapsodic panegyric.

To the ordinary reader, the scholar or the sociologist, the book is a mine of folkloristic information, full of the customs and beliefs of Baghdad Jewry. Many of the stories originated with the Hakham himself when he tried to draw a moral, drive home a point or adorn an argument. But there were also anecdotes current in Baghdad at the time or deriving from the West, such as the story of Louis XI and his astrologer (No. 149), or the even more famous one (No. 127) in which a Jew, informed by a Gentile that there was an island on which there were neither Jews nor pigs, retorted by suggesting that they both go there and fill the need! There are also such legends related for purposes of edification as "How the City of Vilna was founded" (No. 81), but this reviewer regrets that he has no idea whence and how the story originated.

To this edition the publisher also added an instructive long story pointing the moral that

"There is a soul of goodness
in things evil,
Would men observingly distill it out." —

and that the virtue to discover, to discern and to do good is "larger than a wide land and broader than the sea."

E. H. KHABOUM

Life and Letters

Arabic Scientific Terms

Unesco informs us that the revision and extension of scientific terminology in Arabic is to be discussed at the forthcoming Arab Science Congress to be held in Cairo in September. The National Research Council of Egypt has prepared plans in this connection and, on the request of the Egyptian Government, a Unesco expert will attend the Congress, and remain in Egypt for three months as adviser.

J.C. Powys Revived

Of the three Powys brothers, Theodore Francis, Llewelyn, and John Cowper — all of whom are remarkable writers —only J.C. is still alive, and he is past 80 now. J.C. Powys produced his best work in the late Twenties and early Thirties of this century, and the best-known of his extraordinary novels, which seem like monumental 19th century survivals, are "Wolf Solent" and "A Glastonbury Romance." He has always had a small circle of fervent admirers, but the critics neglected his work. Now "A Glastonbury Romance" has been re-issued by MacDonald, and has aroused great enthusiasm in England.

Librarians' Congress

An International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres will take place in Brussels between September 11 and 18 to discuss the present tasks and duties of Libraries and Documentation Centres. Dr. K.D. Wormann, the Director of the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library, has left Israel in order to take part in this Congress as the representative of this country and of the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library. He has also been requested to represent the Libraries Section of the Histadrut's Cultural and Educational Centre. Dr. Wormann is the chairman of the Librarians' Association in Israel and will also visit Paris at the invitation of Unesco in connection with the establishment of a School of Librarianship in Israel and the development of libraries and bibliographical centres. He will further visit England, Switzerland, Austria and West Germany in connection with salvaging the remainder of the cultural and religious treasures of European Jewry. He is also visiting the major libraries abroad in connection with plans for the construction of a Jewish National and Hebrew University Library on the new Hebrew University campus.

Branching Out

Abelard-Schuman, the American publishing house, is going into the Jewish publication field, and will develop a library of Jewish books on a long-range basis which will cover the whole of the past, as well as the present day. The firm will encourage new Jewish writers and also introduce a number of Israel writers to the American public.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Some time ago I noted that Hamatmid had issued Dickens' "Great Expectations," and now I note that another publisher has issued the same work, "adapted for the young reader." It is a strange (publisher's) world in which we live, for either Publisher B. thought that the work presented by Publisher A. was not good enough for young children or was not even aware that A. knew what B.'s plans were. We do not often come across such phenomena in duplication and, while a case may be made out for offering the reader the chance to select, it seems to be a profligate waste of time, money and material. But the second, and more important question is: Why "adapt" a work to the needs of very young children if the work was not intended for other than 'teen agers to begin with?

Bookshop offers this week are a little meagre and, I believe, if history repeats itself, we are in for a compensating spate some time next month. Today, we have **Zikhronot Min he'Avar** (Memories from the Past, Chachik, IL3.250), narrative sketches from the life of Jewish communities in different European countries and periods, presented by Dr. M. Hendel; **Hirhurim Noshrim** ("Falling" Thoughts, Mahbarot l'Sifrut, IL 3.-) pithy sayings culled from experience and observation, by Moshe Peria; and **El Hashemesh** (To the Sun, Amihai, IL1.500) a collection of stories on childhood, its hopes, fears and aspirations to Eretz Yisrael, by Nahum Benari.

There is Theodor Dreiser's **Ish Ha'ksafim** (Financier), translated by Uriel Shelah, Idit, IL 4.200); Martin Anderson Nexa's **Hayai** (My Life, Hebrew by S. Mandel, Mada vHayim, IL5.800), the autobiography of the Scandinavian Gorky; **Bagola al Hatemna** (With Hope, Farewell, from the English by Avraham Birman, Ayanot, IL2.750) by Alexander Baron; and **HaRa'ash vHarei Haga'ash** (Earthquakes and Volcanos, Niv, IL2.500) an adaptation of Frederic H. Pug by A. Ben-Nun, considering all the natural phenomena connected with unexpected upheavals and what man has done to detect them — and get away in time. *M. H.*

. . . and Foreign

Ten years after the end of World War II, England was horrified by the publication of **The Scourge of the Swastika**, by Lord Russel of Liverpool (Cassell, IL3.625) This records, with photographs, some of the ghastly misdeeds of the Nazis: the somewhat feeble-minded English authorities apparently prefer books apologizing for the enemy — "They were not such bad chaps after all, and Rommel and Kesselring were very sporting generals." Sportsmanship can be carried too far, and Lord Russell's book is a much-needed correction to an idiotic trend.

One of the greatest masters of English is Robert Graves, and his **Collected Poems '55** (Doubleday, IL5.850) contains some first-rate poems. Graves claims with justice that he has never belonged to any fashionable group of poets: his work is strongly individualistic and his technique excellent. Strongly recommended.

Caroline D. Emison's **New York City Old & New** (Dutton, IL4.550) is a book for lovers of the largest city in the world (with the possible exception of London). Ed Reid's **The Shame of New York** (Random, IL2.900) is not a book for the aforesaid lovers of that metropolis.

When Ben Hecht's **A Child of the Century** appeared in a hard-cover edition I considered it the story of a very immature but interesting child. It now appears in a paperback edition (Signet, 975 pruta), and has neither gained in maturity nor lost in interest.

Francis Irby Gwaltney's **The Day the Century Ended** (Rinehart, IL4.650) is an unusually good war novel. The writer resists the pattern of American best-sellers and strikes an original and authentic note.

Men and Women (First Edition, each 455 pruta) may attract buyers on the grounds that the covers promise something sexy and salacious: in fact they contain several good but extremely heavy articles by psychologists and anthropologists. Recommended to serious readers.

William March's **The Bad Seed** (Dell, 325 pruta) is not the jolliest thriller I have read, but it is certainly a very good one. It is an obvious truism that all children are charming, but March's heroine is altogether outstanding, although I would hate to meet her alone on a dark night.

Robert Payne's **Red Lion Inn** (Popular Giant, 455 pruta) is historical, sweet and lengthy for readers who like such books for the long summer days.

PHILIP GILLON

Publications Received

Sheshar, M., Bein Sefer Va'Sefer (Between Book and Book): Religious Section, Youth & Hechalutz Dept., Jerusalem.

Ben-Gurion D., Memra'amad Le'Am. Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Fabre, J.H., Zichronot Anatomolo-gi'im. Am Oved, Tel Aviv.

Ben Menahem, Har Ha'zahav (The Golden Mountain). Am Oved, Tel Aviv.

Bessenstein, Z., Toldot Tnuat Ha'-Poalim Be'Eretz Yisrael. Am Oved, Tel Aviv.

British General Sums Up Human Warfare

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WESTERN WORLD. Vol. Two: From the Defeat of the Spanish Armada to the Battle of Waterloo. By Major-General J.F.C. Fuller. Eyre & Spottiswode; London. 1956. 35/-.

General Fuller's second volume is of greater interest to the lay reader than its predecessor, which pursued Hannibal over the Alps and the so-called Crusaders through the Near East.

It is, however, a rather uneven book: the historic Anglo-Spanish and Anglo-French rivalries are fully covered, and due attention is given to the American War of Independence. Beyond that, the author's interest flags. Russia, Prussia, Austria and Turkey are marginal to his subject. The rise of the first two is briefly sketched, the decline of their two rivals barely mentioned.

There is a case for thinking that the successful defence of Vienna against the Turks in 1683 was an event of greater importance than the battle of Blenheim in 1704, which merely upset the French plan at the outset of the War of the Spanish Succession. Blenheim, however, was a famous (British) victory, and General Fuller is justifiably proud of it.

The work concludes with Trafalgar and Waterloo, when Britain's ascendancy had been assured for a century. The forthcoming third volume is likely to centre on Germany and Russia.

Conventional military history is as boring as conventional political history. General Fuller is unconventional, and he usually manages to hold the reader's interest by integrating his military facts with broad political, and narrow technical, considerations. The latter are the more illuminating and also the more original.

Thus, his analysis of the Armada's defeat in 1588 shows what a narrow thing it was, and how the issue turned upon technical and tactical elements whose importance was half concealed from the participants. The Seven Years War by contrast is an affair of almost pure strategy: no major technical innovation took place during the period. Incidentally, the author seems to have a dislike for cavalry, perhaps due to personal and professional rivalries in the First World War, when his own enthusiasm for armour was frustrated by conservative superiors. At any rate, he seems disinclined to allot horses a major share in the tactical changes of the 17th and 18th centuries. Yet surely the decisive battles of this era were all decided by the cavalry?

The interplay of technical and tactical considerations is dimly apparent in the American War of Independence, where the lightly armed guerrilla swarm makes its appearance; but due emphasis is placed on the French alliance, but for which the 13 Colonies could not have struggled free. Then, with the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, we get a grand burst of military analysis on the heroic scale, as befits the subject. General Fuller thinks very highly of Napoleon, as what military historian does not? Nonetheless, his account of Austerlitz seems to err on the side of understatement.

With the Russian campaign and the defensive fighting of 1813-15 we enter a realm where specialist literature abounds, but the author is able to add something fresh and exciting. The conventional histories of the period disparage Napoleon's genius, which is alleged to have deserted him after the Beresina. Fuller shows that he was never more brilliant than in his last three campaigns, including that of 1813, when he twice came close to destroying the Coalition with the inadequate means he had at his disposal.

As for Waterloo, it is still impossible to read the story without a sense of pain at the outcome, which nonetheless was inevitable: if Napoleon had destroyed Wellington's army (he was within an ace of doing it), there would have been another Coalition, and in the end a war-weary France would have had to give way.

The best thing in this book is the analysis of arms development and its impact on the change of tactics. Some of this is rather too technical for the layman, but should interest soldiers all the more. The political characterization is fairly conventional, but General Fuller is fair to Spain and France, admires Prussia, and reserves his eccentric national dislikes for Russia — a "semi-Asian Power." This is dubious history, and there is a hint that the third volume will introduce not merely this major theme but also such minor eccentricities as the claim that Franco's butcheries in 1936-39 saved Spain and Europe from "Communism" (which didn't exist in Spain until the military revolt).

Despite these aberrations, Fuller remains stimulating, and now and then he provides interesting glimpses for the social historian.

Study of Middle East Law

LAW IN THE MIDDLE EAST Edited by Majid Khadduri and Herbert J. Liebesny. Vol. I. Origin and Development of Islamic Law. Published by The Middle East Institute, Washington D.C. pp. 395. $7.50.

This is the first volume of what is designed to be a complete study of Law in the Middle East, and particularly of the Islamic Law. It is a publication of the Middle East Institute of Washington, a composite volume to which distinguished Arabists and scholars of Islam in England and America, as well as leading lawyers and professors of the Islamic States have contributed. The book is edited by the Director of Research in the Institute and a member of the Advisory Board of its Journal.

The British section of the book is notable. The first four chapters are contributed by three scholars, Professor Gibb, Dr. Schacht and Professor Vesey Fitzgerald, who were teachers at British Universities. They deal respectively with the constitutional organization, the early and later developments of Islamic jurisprudence, and the nature and sources of the Sharia. These chapters cover the historical background.

Many of the other articles are technical: for example, Professor Fyzee of India, writes on Shii Legal Theories, and Mr. H. Cattan, formerly a leading advocate in Palestine, on the Law of Waqf. The last three studies again deal with more general themes. Dr. Liebesny examines the development of Western judicial privileges under the system of the capitulations. Dr. Khadduri discusses the Public International Law principles in the Islamic Law, and Dr Cardahi, formerly Minister of Justice in the Lebanon, contributes an original study of the doctrines of private international law in the Middle East.

Dr. Khadduri makes the interesting suggestion that now that the International Court of Justice includes an Islamic jurist, it may have the opportunity of introducing Islamic ideas of international law in its judgments. Dr. Tyan, writing on judicial organization notes an important difference between the Islamic and the Western conceptions of the judge's part. In the Middle East, the judge is essentially the representative of the Governor, and is not independent of the executive power, or in an autonomous position.

The main teaching of the book is that in the Middle East, Law in the past was regarded as part of religion.

NORMAN BENTWICH

SELECTED NEW FICTION

A PROPER MARRIAGE. By Doris Lessing. Joseph, London. 438 pp. 12/6.

Mrs Lessing is generally named in English criticism as one of the promising young novelists, together with William Cooper, Emyr Humphreys, J.D. Scott and some others. She has been living in England for several years now, but still uses the Rhodesian background, her home, exclusively for her short stories and novels. She is preoccupied with sex and obstetrics to a most unpleasant degree, and has a crassness and bluntness comparable only to that of certain Americans writing about the underworld. Also, her style is inelegant — one might almost say that she has no style at all.

In spite of these serious defects, she has something. You feel truth and striving towards better things shining through, you get the background — a horrible background, a mixture of Victorian hypocrisy, Edwardian phrase-mouthing, and neo-Elizabethan licence. One can hope that when she has eased her evidently tormented soul of the African slags, she may write a novel better worth doing than about these adolescent, blindly hitting, tortured but uninteresting colonials.

This is the second story about a young girl caught up in the social foolery of the colonial town, the first having led to her marriage, this second to her divorce. We are promised a third.

COROMANDEL! By John Masters. — The Viking Press. N.Y. 347 pp., $3.95.

After two brilliant novels (Nightrunners of Bengal — Bhowani Junction) and two fairly good ones (The Deceivers — The Lotus and the Wind), Mr. Masters, rightly hailed by the English-speaking world as a bright new star in the Stevenson-Conrad tradition, has here written a downright bad book.

His plan, as the large circle of Masters fans know, is to tell the story of the British in India, with the Savage family as the red thread to hold the 35 novels together. This fifth in the series, the first in historical time, tells the story of a Wiltshire farm boy who in 1627 flees to the land of his dreams — Coromandel — after having killed a nobleman in self-defence.

So far, so good. The country scenes, though perhaps more brutal than is strictly necessary, have the smell and taste of the times; the people, including the young dreamer Jason Savage, though odd, are still authentic. But with his arrival in London, where he earns his bread as a dancer in a suspect house, and even more in India, Mr. Masters in the persons of his hero lets himself go in the most startling, the most undisciplined way, filching, if the word is permissible for unconscious lifting, from Kipling and Conrad, heaping Ossa on Pelion in totally unmotivated and improbable adventures, with conversations so far removed from possibiliy, let alone credibility, that they seem like a parody of the worst type of invented fairy-tales, and actions so crazy and pointless as to have no impact on us at all.

Mr. Masters should take heed and warning — he will not get away with this kind of thing. Let us hope it is ony one single aberration. *PAULA ARNOLD*

Stamp of the Week

20
HELVETIA

Oh, what a lot of fun there will be when the boys and girls of Switzerland put on their gay national dress and rally at the holiday town of Interlaken.

They are holding a festival of folksongs and dancing this month and this new stamp, heralding this year's Folk Festival, face-valued at 20 centimes, printed in white, grey and vivid red and perforated 12 by 11½, is to give the world advance notice. A very suitable design, too — a Swiss farmer blowing his long alpenhorn as though to call every possible tourist to the festival.

Since World War II, Switzerland has specialized in stamps printed by the photogravure process and mostly produced by the firm of Courvoisier. This year has seen a spate of very fine specimens, including those for the forthcoming Wine growers Festival at Vevey and the Motor Car Fair just ended in Geneva.

This new Swiss philatelic fashion is a vivid breakaway from the uniformity of the pre-war definitives, which showed the same views of mountain and lake, year in and year out.

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OF MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS GROWERS
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But True...
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The Secret Roads
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Hebrew Translation by Aharon Amir
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Mr. David Ben-Gurion
has written a special foreword for the Hebrew edition.
- It describes the amazing organization known as the Mosad which developed into one of the most successful underground movements in history, with forged passports, secret wireless transmitters, a comprehensive information service, and no holds barred.
- It tells how the Mosad raised funds, stole lorries, chartered vessels, bribed Governments, channeled refugees to Mediterranean ports and finally broke the British blockade of Palestine.
- It presents the tough courageous agents, engaged in their lethal game of hide-and-seek with British authorities and waging with them a propaganda battle for the goodwill of the world which ultimately they won.
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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	57	16	27	27
Tiberias	47	26	34	35
Haifa Port	56	26	29	29
Natanya	54	25	30	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	45	25	29	29
Tel Aviv Port	60	26	28	28
Lydda Airport	52	21	30	31
Jerusalem	38	18	24	25
Beersheba	26	20	30	31
Eilat	28	25	36	37

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

A LIVE SHELL was found yesterday by workers near km. 4 on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. A police sapper dismantled it.

• • •

WITH THE END of the grape harvest, the number of unemployed in Migdal Ashkelon has reached 300.

Western Immigration Discussed by Agency

The Jerusalem Executive of the Jewish Agency is to discuss with the Government the establishment of a joint body to deal with immigration from Western countries. This was decided at three meetings of the Executive, under the chairmanship of Dr. N. Goldmann and Mr. B. Locker, following the conclusion of the Zionist General Council session.

Mr. E. Dobkin stated that next year it was intended to increase the number of foreign students in Israel summer institutes to 2,000.

Mrs. Rose Halprin spoke on the problem of coordination between the New York and Jerusalem branches of the Executive, while Mr. Z. Shazar and Rabbi Z. Gold discussed the Agency's educational activities here and in the Diaspora.

Knesset Body Delays Fixing of Interest

The Knesset yesterday authorized the Bank of Israel to delay implementation of Section 78 in the Bank of Israel Law for another three months, until December 3. The provision limits the rate of interest charged by banks.

The Bank of Israel has not finished its study of the problem of interest. As a result, it could not yet recommend a schedule of bank interest rates to the Knesset. According to the Bank of Israel Law published on September 3, 1954, these rates should have been recommended within a year.

The Knesset Finance Committee communique reads:

The Finance Committee yesterday discussed an amendment to the Bank of Israel Law dealing with the rate of interest.

The Committee approved a Government guarantee to loans given to Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., and to Zim. It also heard a survey by Mr. L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, on the financial problems involved in North African immigration.

Prime Functions Of Sura Institute

An exchange of ideas and research work between Israel and Diaspora scholars are the prime functions of the Sura Institute, Rabbi Samuel K. Mirsky, Professor of Rabbinics at Yeshiva University and initiator and President of the two-year-old Institute, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. The Honorary Presidents of the Institute are President Ben-Zvi and Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva University.

The Institute's work was launched last year with the publication of a comprehensive yearbook entitled "Sura" containing the contributions of 26 scholars and writers in Israel and the U.S. The second yearbook, scheduled to appear this month, contains articles on ancient and modern Jewish life here and abroad.

A series of symposia, to be held by the Institute in Jerusalem and other cities, was initiated by Rabbi Mirsky in Jerusalem on Wednesday night with a talk on methods of study in the Babylonian academies.

25 Held in Brawl

ACRE, Thursday. — As a result of a brawl between two families at Kfar Kisra in Galilee on Tuesday night, 25 persons were arrested.

From the village it is learned that fire-arms were used in the fight, but the detained were charged with causing a disturbance in a public place. Later, they were released on bail.

An old family quarrel between the Nasser el-Din and Urfali families was at the root of the disturbance.

Harry (Aharon) *Angell*
London

Sylvia Endler
Montreal

MARRIED

Jerusalem, September 1, 1955
19 Shikun Rassco, Katamon, Jerusalem.

A Memorial Meeting and the unveiling of the tombstone of the late

YEHOSHUA (Shiko) MORGENSTERN

will take place on Monday, September 5, 1955, at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

Transport will leave at 4 p.m., from 3 Rehov Goldberg, Tel Aviv.

Kupat Holim Doctors Begin Slow Down in Hospitals, Clinics

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Kupat Holim doctors began their partial strike in clinics and hospitals today, following the breakdown of their negotiations with Kupat Holim over salary increases. In Kupat Holim clinics, which have staggered hours, the doctors finished at 12 noon, and did not return for the afternoon shift. All other personnel of various departments continued as usual, and the clinics remained open at normal hours. The absence of the doctors in the afternoon can cause serious disruption in the service, as many patients come for treatment after finishing work.

Physicians in the hospitals have begun to work a seven-hour day, without overtime, as have the State-employed doctors for some time.

All patients visiting clinics during the afternoon who need doctor's treatment, may call on any doctor and will have the fee of IL2 for each visit returned to them by Kupat Holim, it was announced in a statement issued by Kupat Holim today. The statement continued that the doctors were now claiming a monthly increase of IL215, whereas they had previously called for an increase of IL140. At the time Kupat Holim had offered IL118, it was stated.

Request Rejected

A request from the Histadrut Trades Union Department that the doctors postpone their action for three days and resume the negotiations, was rejected by the Kupat Holim Doctors' Association.

A spokesman of the Association told *The Jerusalem Post* today that "there was nothing to be gained by continuing the interminable discussions." He declared that clinic patients, unable to see a doctor in the afternoon, could call on Kupat Holim doctors in their homes for which the fee set by the Histadrut Doctors' Association will be charged. Owing to the security situation, the Association has excluded clinics in villages and border settlements from the partial strike, it was said.

Our Haifa Bureau reports that members of Kupat Holim in Haifa who have work accidents and are prevented from working for more than three days, are going without financial support, due to the strike.

Refuses to Pay

Kupat Holim branches in Haifa no longer give patients their National Insurance Accidents form, signed by doctors. As a result, the National Insurance Institute refuses to pay any compensation to injured persons. At one central branch of Kupat Holim there, over 1,000 such cases have piled up during the past month.

A National Insurance Institute spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that they could not pay any compensation to persons whose forms are not signed by doctors. They would, however, pay to anyone having a photostat of the form, if it were signed by a branch secretary of Kupat Holim. However, Kupat Holim has declined to issue any certificate beyond a printed note which reads: "We hereby confirm that X has called at our clinic and seen Dr. Z. Because of the doctors' go-slow-strike, the required medical certificate will be issued in due course."

Such a general confirmation, however, does not meet the requirements of the National Insurance Institute.

Relations With Bonn Inevitable

Israel is bound to set up diplomatic relations with West Germany sooner or later although no change in the situation is contemplated in the immediate future, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, told newspaper correspondents during an interview broadcast over Kol Yisrael last night. As far as he knew, Dr. Goldmann said, no conversations had taken place on the subject, nor had there been any pressure from Germany about it.

The relations would inevitably come about, not only because of Reparations, but because Germany had once again become a great power.

Dr. Goldmann referred to the latest declaration by Mr. John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State, and said that before undertaking a political and information campaign in the U.S. on the matter, the Jewish Agency was awaiting the official reaction of the Israel Government so that the efforts could be coordinated.

The present coordinating board, to adjust matters of mutual concern between the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency, should become a permanent body, Dr. Goldmann thought, adding that, in his opinion, information and political work in relation to Israel abroad should be conducted in close consultation and coordination with the Jewish Agency.

Tiberias Mayor Re-Elected

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The local Town Council, elected over a month ago, met for the first time in festive session today and re-elected Mr. M. Czachar, Mapai, as Mayor.

To satisfy the ten-man, five-party coalition, the Councillors also voted two deputy Mayors and a seven-man town management.

Mr. Czachar was supported by five Mapai Councillors, two of Mapam and one each of Ahdut Ha'avoda, Hapoel Hamizrahi and Agudat Israel. The two Herut and one General Zionist Councillors voted against him. His two deputies are Mr. Y. Rosenthal, of Mapam, and Mr. Y. Weinberg, of Agudat Israel.

The Management will include three Mapai members and one each of the other coalition partners. With the coalition established, Tiberias has become the first town with a Mayor safely elected following the July 26 elections. In the previous Council of 11 members, five Mapai and two religious Councillors formed a coalition.

Tel Aviv Electing Mayor on Sunday

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Though it has not yet been decided who is to be Mayor of Tel Aviv, a meeting of the new Council will be held on Sunday to elect a new Mayor, as required by the law. It will be called by Mr Haim Levanon, who, officially, is still the Mayor.

Sixteen votes, a majority of Councillors, are needed to elect the Mayor, and if this is not forthcoming, or if a single Councillor asks for a postponement, a further meeting must be held the following day, at which an absolute majority of those voting will be decisive. If such a majority is not obtainable, further votes are taken until one candidate gets a majority of the members present and voting. At each vote, the man receiving the smallest number of ballots is barred from standing again.

Beduin Prepare For Own Drinking Water

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A new three-inch pipeline containing four drinking points and which will provide fresh water for 1,000 Beduin and many other Arabs in the vicinity has been built from Moshav Omer to Um Batim. The line, eight kilometres long and costing IL30,000, is a project of the Ministry of Labour, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the military government.

The Beduin themselves did the excavations for the pipeline, as a relief project following the winter drought. They will pay a nominal fee for the water.

Mekorot have constructed a water reservoir in the neighbourhood of Moshav Tifrah. It has a capacity of 25,000 cubic metres and will enable settlers in the area to double their irrigation.

McKeldin, Sobeloff Guests of Government

Mr. Theodore R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland and President of the America-Israel Society, together with Judge Simon Sobeloff, Solicitor-General of the United States, arrived yesterday morning as guests of the Government.

For lunch, Governor McKeldin and Judge Sobeloff were the guests of the Chairman for Israel Bonds, Mr. Joseph Sugarman, at the Sharon Hotel. The Director of the Bond Drive in Israel, Mr. Leo Krown, was also present.

On Sunday, Governor McKeldin and Judge Sobeloff are to address a meeting of the Israel-American Friendship League at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv at 8:45 p.m. U.S. Ambassador Lawson is expected to attend.

Warm Tributes To Brodetsky

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Heartfelt tribute to the memory of Professor Selig Brodetsky was paid here this evening by all speakers at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony for a hostel and cultural centre for Western professional immigrants.

The four-storey building, which will contain accommodation in single and double rooms for 120 persons, is situated on a new Popular Housing site going up opposite the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

Dr. Giora Josephthal, Jewish Agency Treasurer, said that "in honouring the name of Selig Brodetsky, we are also honouring British Zionism, which has contributed more than any single Zionist Movement outside this country to the establishment of Israel." He hoped that the centre would be complete within a year.

Nobody in Britain had done more towards making the State a reality than Prof. Brodetsky, Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., stated in a moving tribute to his old colleague, who was one of his predecessors in the office of President of the Board of Jewish Deputies.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included Mr. H. Levanon, Tel Aviv Mayor; Mr. R. E. Gamble, Information Officer at the British Embassy; Dr. S. Levenberg, chief Jewish Agency representative in London; Mr. D. Tanne, head of the Ministry of Labour's Housing Department, who conveyed the greetings of Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, and Mr. M. Stern, on behalf of Rassco. Among the many greetings received were those from Mr. Beri Locker, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The ceremony was performed by Mr. Janner. He and Dr. Levenberg were the guests of honour at a reception given by the Israel office of the British Zionist Federation here tonight, at which Mr. Gamble was among the large number of guests. The function was presided over by Mr. S. Temkin, Director of the British Federation's Israel Office.

Reuther Received By Ben-Zvi, Sharett

On the third day of their visit, Mr. Walter Reuther, C.I.O. President, together with the other members of the C.I.O. delegation, were received by the President, Ishak Ben-Zvi, in Jerusalem yesterday. At the reception, discussions were held between the President and the visitors on problems of the State, and its relations with the U.S. Labour movement.

The delegation visited the 'Conquest of the Desert' Exhibition, border areas and Mt. Zion.

The Prime Minister also received Mr. Walter Reuther and Mr. Joseph Beirne. At a luncheon given by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Reuther, the following guests were present: Mr and Mrs. Beirne; Mr. and Mrs. John Brophy; Mr. Dan Benedict; Mr. Meyer Bernstein; Mr. Frank Winn; Mr. Gregory Bardaky; Mr. and Mrs. David Horowitz; Mr. Mordechai Namir; Mr. and Mrs. Reuven Barkatt; Mr. and Mrs. Aharon Becker; Mr. Moshe Bartal; Mr. Aharon Gilat and Mrs. Bat-Sheva Ayalon.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Knesset, and were present during the debate on the rescue of North African Jewry. At a reception given by Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, Mr. Reuther, and Mr. Beirne declared that they had been deeply impressed by what they had already seen in the first two days of their visit.

During the evening, Mr. Reuther and Mr. Beirne met Mr. David Ben-Gurion in his office in Jerusalem. The day ended with a dinner given by Mrs. Golda Myerson Minister of Labour, at the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem, for Mr. Reuther and his colleagues of the C.I.O. delegation. Mr. Eshkol and Dr. Joseph were the other Cabinet Ministers who attended, in addition to Mr. M. Namir and other Histadrut leaders, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, of the Jerusalem Labour Council, the Labour Ministry, and Labour leaders of the Capital.

Canadian Women Dedicate Village

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — With Canadian women starting the pneumatic drills, turning the taps for the first piped water ever to flow here, and uncovering the dedication plaque, the work village of Segev was dedicated in the hills of Western Galilee this afternoon. The village, the first of a chain of Jewish settlements planned for this "non-Jewish" area, has been adopted by Canadian Hadassah-WIZO, who have pledged $400,000 for this area of the country alone.

Mr. E. Gelber, President of the Canadian Zionist Organization, said that he felt that this penetration of the harsh Galilee terrain was a new Canadian pioneering exploit.

Mrs. D. P. Gottlieb, National President of Canadian Hadassah-WIZO, prayed for peace in the land, said that this was her organization's donation to enable "a new, strong, free community of Jews to till the soil."

The first families of the hundred intended for settling here, will enter their houses in a few weeks.

Among the messages received were those from the Minister of Development, Dr. Dov Joseph, the Chairman of the J.N.F. Directorate, Dr. Abraham Granott, and the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. G.P. Kidd.

U.S. PAROLES JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. today paroled 22 Japanese war criminals held in Sugamo Prison. They were serving prison terms ranging from 15 years to life for World War II crimes.

The Netherlands Government yesterday paroled 19 Japanese war criminals held in Sugamo. This still leaves 111 Dutch convicted war felons in prison.

GOATS CROSS BORDER

A flock of nine goats crossed the Armistice Lines into Jordan yesterday near Beit Safafa on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Mr. Rafael Sofer told the police that he left his flock for a short time, and when he returned, it had disappeared, apparently crossing over into Jordan. Application will be made by the Israel authorities to the Jordanians for the return of the animals.

ENVOY PRAISES BULGARIANS HERE

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Bulgarian Jews now in Israel were today praised for their contribution towards the friendship between the two nations by Mr. C. Goutov, Second Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation.

He met journalists at a cocktail party tonight to speak about Bulgarian achievements in the 11 years which have elapsed since the Bulgarian revolution of September 9, 1944. (Because the date of the Bulgarian fete falls on a Saturday, the Bulgarian Legation will hold the official reception the previous day.)

A MEMORIAL service for victims of the El Al disaster will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv.

Talmudic Scholar Victim of Berbers

By HAL LEHRMAN

Special to The Jerusalem Post

BOUJAD, French Morocco, Thursday. — Meyer Amor, 79, widely respected in the mountain towns of this stricken area as a learned Talmudist, was killed by Berber rioters during the August 20 massacres, I learned here today.

This raises to four the total of Jewish dead in a native outbreak from which Central Morocco is only now beginning to recover after the sternest French military reprisals and large-scale surrender of the guilty Berber tribes.

The Jewish community of Boujad, which is 25 kilometres south-east of Oued Zem, where three Jews perished, mourns not only the loss of its patriarchal Amor, who was the father of its Vice-President, but also suffered the destruction by fire of 13 homes and the Alliance School. Another Alliance School was set afire at nearby Khenifra.

News filtering from the wild Riff country near the border of Spanish Morocco, discloses that rioting raged virtually unchecked for 18 hours in the remote town of Ouezzane before the Army rescued the beleaguered townspeople, including 2,400 Jews. Three hundred of them, living in the medina, were fortunately moved out before mobs struck in full fury. Ten stores and 15 homes left unoccupied were burned out.

Only five Jewish merchant families inhabit Khourigba, a phosphate-mining centre 33 kilometres below Oued Zem, through which I passed this morning. But their shops stand next to European shops and, like them, were pillaged with savage and equal impartiality.

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Settling of Arab-Israel Dispute 'Absolutely Vital' to US Strategy

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA).— An immediate settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute is considered by American strategists to be absolutely vital to U.S. plans for Middle East security, the military editor of the "New York Herald Tribune," Mr. Ansel Talbert, wrote today.

"There is a general fear today among American military leaders of a general war between Israel and the Arab states. This almost certainly would result in an Arab defeat unless the Soviet Union provided them with arms, equipment and support on a large scale. Many contacts between Soviet agents and officers of the Arab League are known to have taken place despite the natural hostility of the Moslems toward Communism.

"As of now, the well-equipped Israel Army is rated by competent observers as being able to put forces into the field which would be superior to those of Egypt or any combination of Arab States. Its morale and superior training are excellent. Qualitatively, Israel's forces are superior in almost every department, including air power. They would have the advantage of interior lines and a unified command.

"But in the larger view, the State and Defence Departments feel that only the Soviet and its satellites could gain from a general Middle Eastern war. Above all, the U.S. and the rest of the free world want to see the entire Middle East kept out of the Soviet orbit.

"The New York Times" commenting today on Wednesday's cease-fire proposed by Maj.-Gen. Burns, asserted that the essential, immediate requirement in the critical situation is to stop fighting.

"No matter what the reasons of the Israel Government are for balking at the cease-fire agreement, the Israelis will put themselves in the wrong if they do not accept it. The Egyptians doubtless realized this when they promptly accepted the request of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization just after Egyptian infiltrators had penetrated deep into Israel, ambushing and murdering, as well as blowing up a broadcasting station.

"There is little doubt that most of the recent depredations came from Egypt. Naturally, the Israelis are itching to retaliate, but this impulse must be curbed. The world will find it difficult to understand a refusal to agree to a cease-fire, even though Israel as the militarily stronger nation would thereby be placing herself under relatively greater restraint than Egypt."

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THE PLANTER'S WIFE

Cables in Brief

SALEM. — The Deputy Premier of Egypt, Wing Commander Gamal Salem, arrived in Rangoon yesterday by air from Singapore for a three-day official visit.

CREDENTIALS. — The new Egyptian Minister to the Holy See, Ali Shawky, presented his letters of credence to Pope Pius XII yesterday.

KENYA. — Britain is to withdraw 2,500 of her troops and 1,000 Africans from the fight against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya.

EXHIBIT. — Russia and other East European countries will exhibit at the annual international trade fair opening today in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

JAPAN. — The United States and Japan announced at the end of the three-day Foreign Ministers' talks they had agreed that efforts should be made for Japan to assume primary responsibility for defence of its homeland as rapidly as possible.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, Sept. 3, 1955

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
CinemaScope
UNTAMED
Tyrone Power, Susan Hayward, Richard Egan
Fox Film in colour

ORAH Tel. [illegible]
SABRINA
Audrey Hepburn ("Roman Holiday")
Humphrey Bogart, William Holden

ARMON Tel. 4848
Passionate Friends
Ann Todd, Claude Rains, Trevor Howard
Hebrew and French subtitles
Based on the novel by H. G. Wells.
From Monday to Thursday 2 perfs. daily at 3.30 and 6.45.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
So Young, So Bad
Paul Henreid, Catherine McLeod
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
The Exile
Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Maria Montez

ORLY, Central Carmel Tel. [illegible]
L'Affaire Maurizius
Anton Walbrook, Eleonora Rossi Drago, Daniel Gelin.
English and Hebrew subtitles.
Based on Jacob Wassermann's famous book.
2 performances nightly at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
The Great Sinner
Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner

ORION Tel. [illegible]
Richard Carlson — Julia Adams in the thrilling science fiction adventure
Creature From The Black Lagoon

ATEMON Airconditioned Tel. [illegible]
The Long, Long Trailer
Technicolor
Lucille Ball — Desi Arnaz

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd week!
Israel Premiere
LA NAVE DELLE DONNE MALEDETTE
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Tues., Wed., Thurs.
BEND OF THE RIVER

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Weekdays: 5, 7.45, 9.45 p.m.
From Sat. Sept. 3

ALLENBY
Yvonne Sanson
Gino Cervi
Neron et Messalina

ARMON-DAVID Cinema Tel. 20954
Airconditioned
Vittorio de Sica, Martine Carol
Francois Arnoul

CHEN Air Conditioned
2nd week
Wonderful — Unforgettable
James Stewart June Allyson in
The Glenn Miller Story
Colour by Technicolor

EDEN Open Air
Great U.S.S.R. work which was outstanding at the Haifa Film Festival
YOUTH FESTIVAL

ESTHER Air Conditioned
3rd week
Esther WILLIAMS
Van Johnson Tony Martin in M.G.M.'s musical hit
EASY TO LOVE
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The famous French artist Fernandel in
ALI BABA and the 40 THIEVES

MOGRABI 2nd week
CinemaScope
Richard Widmark, Bella Darvi
Hell and High Water
in Technicolor

OPHIR Air Conditioned
Israel Premiere
— Opening the New Season —
Antonella Lualdi, Nadia Gray, Maurice Ronet
in the biggest Italian musical of 1955
Casta Diva

ORION Air?cooled
Mickey Spillane's hottest story blasts the screen
The Long Wait
with Anthony Quinn Charles Coburn, Peggy Castle.

SHDEROT
Bette Davis, Errol Flynn
The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex
Brilliant Technicolor romance

TAMAR
ISRAEL PREMIERE!
The great Swedish film
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CAFFE ESPRESSO ITALIANO

THE JERUSALEM
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Friday, September 2, 1955
Elul 15, 5715. — Muharram 14, 1375.

SECOND ROUND?

IN war, a cease-fire is pronounced when one of the belligerents has recognized that he must yield and negotiate an armistice. Its sole purpose is to make it technically possible to progress towards peace. A cease-fire is not an end in itself, with troops left in position, finger on trigger. The whole trouble with the cease-fire orders negotiated by the U.N. on the Israel-Egyptian border is that they are purely static and contain no implicit obligation to use them for peace talks. That is why, invariably, they last only until Egypt finds the quiet oppressive and begins to fear that it might be misinterpreted as acceptance of Israel's existence. Then, orders are given for a frontier post to fire across the lines at an Israel patrol, secure in the knowledge that a cease-fire will again be ordered by the United Nations representative before Egypt will have suffered too much damage.

But these sporadic attacks have not had much effect, and Egypt has now experimented with a new weapon — so-called suicide squads recruited from criminals who are promised a pardon in return for murder and sabotage in Israel. As at least Britain of the great powers should know well enough, no army or police in the world can stop terrorists who walk the public highway with a bomb in their pocket killing at random when there is a chance, and prepared to die if their luck is out. The Egyptian government trains and sends the men, General Burns admits that an Egyptian cease-fire would not necessarily cover these activities, and the Egyptian press writes with pride that this is the beginning of the "Second Round."

But the Government of Israel has obligations not only towards the United Nations, but also towards its own people, who have a right to protection from Egyptian bullets as they go about their work dozens of kilometres inside their own borders. To end this sort of shooting is a domestic "cease-fire" of the utmost urgency which can wait on nobody and nothing, the more so, as neither the U.N. cease-fire order, nor the U.N.-imposed armistice, nor the Tripartite guarantee nor any other instrument in fact has given any protection against these attacks. Therefore, in a most elementary act of self-defence, Israel has plucked out the heart of the murder organization in the old British police fortress at Khan Yunis, where they were assembled, in the profound hope that this will paralyze the gangs and that, if the seriousness of the position is appreciated, a period of quiet may pave the way towards peace.

Israel is willing and anxious to talk peace, but it is not willing to be manoeuvered into giving up its territory, or to bribe the Egyptians to stop murdering Israelis. It is willing to negotiate, but it cannot do so through mediators who seem unable to distinguish between attack and defence, and who equate and add together a woman injured by a grenade while walking near her home with an infant on her arm, and an armed and trained saboteur wounded in the course of his own attack. Such disingenuous excess of neutrality can serve only to lower the prestige and influence of the U.N. representatives both here and in Egypt, at a time when few things are more necessary than that they should merit the respect and confidence of both sides, and be in a position to carry out their task.

Memorial to American Labour Leader

Philip Murray House at Eilat

By MOSHE BITAN

THE Philip Murray House, established by the Histadrut with the help of a contribution of $100,000 from the Philip Murray Foundation of the American CIO is to be inaugurated in Eilat on Monday in the presence of a top CIO delegation. It will serve as a cultural and community centre.

Murray's death was mourned by millions of Americans—workers as well as others. The principal speaker of the CIO memorial service for its deceased leader was Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States.

> "No democratic organization can afford the risk of leadership which lacks humility," he said. "It is that element which gives men — which gave Philip Murray — the ability to lead a people who distrust the power to command. His was not an easy career... Too often, the life of the labour organiser was more akin to the career of an underground leader, in terms of frustration, even terror. What motivated and sustained him in the long struggle?... I suspect the motive, the compelling purpose, was to bring dignity and meaning into lives which had lost these qualities...

"He must have had that vision of true horizons which give assurance against beckoning mirages in the often lonely desert of decision." These eloquent words reflected the deep feelings of the hushed audience of CIO delegates, and as one who was present on this occasion I could sense that spirit more than words are able to convey.

Murray's achievements were commensurate with the great esteem in which he was held by all. Son of a Scottish coalminer, he came to America as a youngster and worked there in the coalmines. He rose to be a miners' leader, and became one of John L. Lewis' closest assistants. When, in 1936, the CIO came into being, and it was decided to organize the workers in the steel industry, Philip Murray was chosen for that task. Although by then steel was a great industry, its workers were unorganized; the giant employer corporations were successful in breaking all attempts at unionization. Murray was successful, and became the first President of the newly born Steel Workers Union. Today, it is one of the largest in America, with about one and a quarter million members.

Distinguished Board

The CIO meant the Foundation to implement the ideas of its deceased leader. Americans of distinction, among them former President Harry Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Averell Harriman, former Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins, the well-known industrialist Henry Kaiser Eric Johnston, Monsignor George Higgins, Reverend Austin Pardue, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, accepted membership on the Foundation's Public Advisory Board in 1952. The inclusion of a Catholic priest, a Protestant Minister and a Rabbi was not accidental; Murray, a Catholic, was a deeply religious man. As was said about him: "All his life, he tried to demonstrate his love for God by helping his fellow-men. He did this through the labour movement."

The officers of the CIO became trustees of the Foundation, and one of Murray's closest collaborators in the CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg became its director. In a few months, $25,000 were received by the Foundation, without any public appeal, but only through contributions from various unions, ranging from $250,000 from the Automobile Workers and $218,000 from the Steel Workers, down to $500 from small unions.

But even more significant were the purposes to which the Philip Murray Foundation made grants available: two Catholic hospitals, one in Washington and one in Pittsburgh, got $150,000 each; the

The late Philip Murray

Protestant National Council of Churches of Christ got $200,000 for educational purposes, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, well known for fighting segregation and instrumental in winning the famous case against school segregation in the South before the U.S. Supreme Court, got $75,000; three universities (Harvard Roosevelt in Chicago and Howard University in Washington) got various sums for new chairs or projects; $15,000 went to Scotland and the British Miners to commemorate Murray in the land of his birth. Last but not least, the Histadrut got $100,000 for the establishment of Philip Murray House in Eilat, to be matched by at least an equal sum by the labour federation.

This large contribution, one of the largest direct donation ever received from a non-Jewish organization for an Israel project of any kind, should be viewed against the background of Philip Murray's deep sympathies with the aspirations of the Jewish people to build their home here and his strong support for the State of Israel during the first years of its existence. It is an open secret that influential Catholics tried to approach President Truman with a view to preventing Israel rule even in a part of Jerusalem; Murray was asked to do the same, for he was known as one of Truman's personal friends and close advisers; he flatly refused. On a previous occasion when Ernest Bevin, then British Foreign Secretary, visited Washington, Murray had been invited to a reception in his honour together with some other CIO leaders. When he found out that a colleague of his, who happened to be Jewish, refused to go to the reception because of Bevin's fateful role in the Palestine issue, Murray followed suit although Bevin, as a British labour leader, was generally liked and admired by his American counterparts. An Israel Hanukkia presented to Murray in 1950 was kept in his living room and became one of his most cherished possessions.

Significant Timing

When I first suggested to the trustees of the Philip Murray Foundation to join the Histadrut in building a cultural centre in Eilat, I was afraid that they would be deterred by the remoteness of the place — apart from the fact that no such sum was put by the Foundation into any other project outside the U.S. But after studying the plan for some months, the C.I.O. not only accepted the idea, — it significantly timed the announcement of its large contribution. The cheque for $100,000 was presented at a public ceremony (at the Third Seder of the American Histadrut Campaign) some weeks after the murderous attack of Arab infiltrators on a bus travelling from Eilat. On that occasion, Emil Rieve, the leader of the Textile Workers Union and President of the Foundation said:

> To us, it seems a perfect memorial to Philip Murray — the builder of unions, the good, great man who knew the importance of music in the homes and flowers on the wall — to build a centre where people of this desert community can build their trade unions and where they can find rest and recreation.

The official organ of the CIO in Washington summed up on April 26, 1954:

> Philip Murray, throughout his lifetime, proved his friendship, sympathy and devotion to the men and women building that citadel of democracy in the Near East—Israel. Thus, it is fitting that in the pioneer city of the Negev, now being built in the midst of the Israel desert, the name of Philip Murray will continue to live.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations More than a week of Egyptian terror raids into Israel that resulted in about 15 dead, culminated at week's end in an Israel Army operation against an Arab command headquarters at Khan Yunis at the southern end of the Gaza Strip from where the Arab marauders were directed. Cairo Radio admitted 10 dead, 15 wounded. Two Egyptian jet fighters on a reconnaissance over the Negev were shot down by Israel jets; it was the third time in a week Egyptian planes violated Israel territory. The U.N. Truce Supervisor, Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, called for a cease-fire — Egypt agreed but kept up its raids; Israel asked for an assurance first that all attacks from Egypt would cease, but Gen. Burns said he could give no such assurance. Israel complained three times to the Security Council of the Egyptian attacks, and the U.S. and Britain called on both sides to refrain from using force. Secretary of State Dulles in a policy speech made proposals for easing tension between Israel and the Arab States.

Immigration A 10-day meeting of the Zionist General Council pledged support for North African immigration to Israel, encouraged immigration from the West, discussed reorganization of the Zionist Organization, and called the World Zionist Congress for July, 1956. The Government placed a tax on building materials, alcoholic drinks, and cigarettes to raise IL12m. in seven months to help pay for immigration from North Africa. The Knesset returned from recess to discuss immigration.

Report Israel investigators reported that the El Al passenger plane that crashed in July with the loss of 58 lives was shot down by Bulgarian fighter planes when sudden heavy winds caused the craft to be diverted from its course.

Miscellany A technical library on atomic energy was presented by the U.S. to the Israel Atomic Energy Commission. Prime Minister-designate Ben-Gurion began the "second round" of talks toward forming a government. Kupat Holim physicians announced they would work only until noon daily to back their wage demands.

Yesterday's Press

SAME OLD APPROACH

"HABOKER" (General Zionist) writes that back in Mandate days a special kind of terminology was current for situations such as we are witnessing today. An armed attack upon a peaceful settlement was called "a clash between the Jews and the Arabs;" murderous attacks were committed by "unknown persons;" warnings that fighting would break out were totally ignored; and when it did break out, both sides were called upon to "cease fire." Thus both sides were placed on the same moral plane and both of them equally blamed for the outbreak.

The Egyptians have been adequately schooled in this approach and they can do nothing but smile inwardly and mock the mediator who takes off his cap in deference to their deeds of the past week. So long as this habit of evasiveness and distortion continues, the paper sums up, demoralisation in this region will increase.

"Herut" ridicules the Government reply to Burns' appeal for a cease-fire, saying that the Egyptians will consider it fairly balanced by the deaths and damage they have inflicted. We should not wonder if Jordan, out of sheer envy, should take a cue — indeed, Jordanians have already fired at people in one of our settlements — or if Syria also begins to "do her stuff." The crack that the Egyptians have made in our security wall will no doubt attract other desert jackals, assured that Israel will not react. How long will it take us to learn that we cannot wipe out aggression without destroying its bases?

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) is astonished at General Burns' accepting the Egyptian reply to his cease-fire call at its face value and attempting to palm it off on Israel as *bona fide* currency, while "Hamodia" (World Aguda) writes that if the U.N. wants a cease-fire, there is only one address it should turn to.

"Davar" (Histadrut) is hard put to understand why at this juncture, when a stable government is needed more than anything else, the coalition talks seem to be in the slough, with prospective partners holding up the formation of a government by making all sorts of exaggerated claims.

The Jews of Morocco, writes "Here and Now," are on the move and we shall take them in. Any other course would make nonsense of the basic principles of the State of Israel.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that the Ministry of Finance has chosen the line of least resistance in financing coming immigration by imposing a tax on building materials which will no doubt hit popular housing and leave luxury villa building intact. It is easier to collect taxes on building materials than impose a property tax on men of means.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) also criticizes the raising of the building tax through it and other adumbrated indirect taxes, the worker will be doubly hit. He and not the contractor will bear the brunt of the new tax; and at the same time he will lose cost-of-living allowances.

NATURE NOTES

Cotton Plants and Bees

OUR cotton plants have had to be sprayed when they bloomed, with a virulent poison, to prevent disease and keep off pests. This spraying took place every fortnight, and alas, the bees were not in the least conscious of the danger. They visited the blooms after spraying, got poisoned and died!

So far there is no help for it. You cannot keep bees on the leash, and you cannot move them far enough. They will just have to take it and pay for their being progressive enough not to mind novelties.

Bees have always been quick to use new sources of sweetness. In the neighbourhood of factories where they find plenty of sweet waste they will fall on it greedily, and give up their poetic occupation of sucking nectar from flowers. If offered flour in sufficient quantities, they will even go so far as to feed the grubs on this instead of the pollen they should bring them!

P. A.

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SANGUINE REFLECTIONS

There is a tradition,
Transmitted from father to son
And from mother to daughter
That blood is thicker than water.
This has been confirmed
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But everything goes topsy-turvy
In the Land of Honey and Milk
Where water is measured by drops
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And their ilk
Spill our blood by the gallon.

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

Readers' Letters

ARAB REFUGEES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Over eight hundred thousand Arab refugees have now been maintained by the U.N. World Refugee Administration for seven years. Though for most of them UNWRA's charity nearly equals their former standard, and health and education services had never been known to them, many refugees feel destitute, loath senseless idleness and accumulate in their hearts explosive hatred. The refugees must be returned to a useful life, and the United Nations should realize the looming danger of a new war.

Zionism had never thought of turning Arabs into refugees. Even when Britain left Palestine in 1948, the Jews appealed to the Arabs to stay put, and those who did do not regret it. Now, any large-scale return is impossible. 800,000 Jews in Israel are refugees themselves, housed and settled within these seven years, 300,000 of them from Arab countries. Israel needs a respite, and the bulk of Arab refugees would neither fit in nor want to return to a Jewish State. Yet, the Arab community in the Nazareth district could take care of a great number of orphans among the 450,000 refugee children below the age of 15.

Is compensation an alternative? The 300,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries have a large "contra" claim. Israel paid for their transport, maintenance and settlement. Seven years of Arab blockade cannot be forgotten. There is no sense in paying money to refugees staying on in camps; UNWRA would claim it for food and shelter. Compensation can only be discussed as supplementary to UNWRA's $200 m. re-settlement funds. The real problem is resettlement.

Of Jordan's 450,000 refugees, one per cent have been settled. In the Gaza District there are 200,000 refugees, and many of the 90,000 indigenous inhabitants are destitute through the loss of commercial connections with Israel and the wage-depressing competition by refugees who get free shelter and food from UNWRA. The Lebanon has 100,000 refugees, Syria 80,000. While Israel has re-integrated 40,000 who had left their villages but not the country, Iraq has accepted, but not settled, 5,000.

What could be done? Iraq has lost 130,000 Jewish refugees to Israel, who have left their homes and livelihoods behind. Vast stretches of the country are empty. But Iraq is the wealthiest of all Arab countries, earning large oil-royalties. Syria — according to UNWRA's opinion — has great opportunities. Libya has sent over 30,000 Jewish refugees to Israel, the Yemen 50,000. Neither country has replaced their lost populations by Arab refugees. UNWRA believes that Iraq, Syria and Libya alone could absorb over 400,000 refugees.

But who can make these Arab countries see the immense benefit they would gain by immigration — assisted immigration — to fill their vast empty spaces and start industrial development? Here may be a field for Western industrialists to lend their help to Arab enterprises.

UNWRA believes the Lebanon to be overcrowded. Israelis may think that what Israel did on a much larger scale, the Lebanon could well imitate to her own advantage and develop industries for the large Arab markets.

From the Jordan Valley irrigation-scheme, UNWRA expects that 150,000 refugees could be absorbed — subject to inter-state agreement on the distribution of water resources. A Sinai irrigation-scheme by Nile water syphoned across the Suez Canal, gives hope — a rather pious hope — for some 50,000 refugees.

UNWRA's surveys do not include Northwest Africa, where 100,000 Arab refugees could well be absorbed in the places vacated by 100,000 Jewish refugees.

For the small rest, could not the large communities in North and South America play their part? Half-a-million Syrian-Lebanese Arabs emigrated to these countries one or two generations ago. The 55,000 Catholics among the refugees are a challenge to their brethren in the Americas.

The financial problem is not insoluble either. The large settlement funds of UNWRA could be applied for any sensible scheme in Jordan and the Sinai, in Iraq, Syria, Libya and Northwest Africa. Israel could be asked for a contribution and the transfer to UNWRA of the claims which Jewish refugees and Israel have against the Arab countries. If the U.S., Argentina and Brazil — these vast reservoirs of human happiness — could be persuaded by their Arab communities to accept the Catholic refugees, the Jewish communities may well help. Cannot the U.S. be persuaded to admit 10,000 families instead of the 10 who have just received visas? The effort is worth its cost. When the first 20,000 refugees are settled the whole scene would be transformed. The refugees would clamour for opportunities, the Arab Governments seize their golden chance of increasing their wealth, the whole Near East would strive for new wealth and happiness.

The time has come when Israel and the Jewish Agency should be given consultative status within UNWRA, for the simple reason that they are expected to play their part in the solution of this great problem. In the prevailing atmosphere of charity covering inertia, of politics obstructing constructive solutions, the fate of 800,000 men, women and children has been forgotten. The Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency could be helpful as counsels and willing contributors in a great humanitarian task.

Yours, etc.
WALTER PINNER
Birmingham, August.

GOATS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Whatever the justification of the Government Veterinary personnel in its demands for better pay, one must ask them if they have the right to inflict so much damage and sabotage to the national income and to do so much harm with their "Go Slow" methods in the care of our animals.

Goats must receive three injections in the Spring; two are given together and the third three weeks later. If the third is not given, the effects of the first two are worthless, the goats become sick, and the meat is unfit for human consumption. If these goats should be slaughtered, and reach the public as meat, whole families may be poisoned.

In a neighbouring '*ma'bara*,' after 15 goats had died and a great deal of protest had been made, the first two injections were given but the third is still being withheld. The goat owners pay for these injections themselves, so there is no question of budget. We simply cannot obtain the services of the people whose duty it is to carry out this work, and this seems to be a general picture all over the country.

Yours, etc.
H. SCHMITZ
Ramat Hasharon, August 19.

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and
Judge Simon SOBELOFF, Solicitor of the United States
with the participation of
The American Ambassador, Hon. E. LAWSON
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PERON GAINING THE TIME HE NEEDS

By a Special Correspondent

BUENOS AIRES, (OFNS). — PRESIDENT Peron's offer to resign, which has almost certainly strengthened his hand, is not likely to end the conflict between the country's two embittered factions.

There was a brief period, following the June revolt, when it appeared to many observers that a new order was being established. Unpopular Ministers resigned, the controlled Press modified its tone, there were fewer references to the Spiritual Chief and her memory, the President's daily discourses ceased, and the Church and its priests were unmolested.

Perhaps even more important: Opposition speakers were allowed to use the broadcasting stations to criticise the Government. Most dramatic of all was the President's announcement that his revolution was at an end: he was to be President of all the Argentines and his party had to seek new leaders.

It is difficult not to believe that all these changes were devised mainly for the purpose of gaining time. The bombings on June 16 did more than shake the populace and perturb the armed forces: they also had their reaction on a man who had been accustomed to the cheers of the crowd and to the acceptance of his every word without question. He had had to listen to the Army leaders after the bombs fell on Government House. Above all, he needed time; and the one way in which he could gain that was to impose a period of "pacification."

More recent events have been instructive. The party Press resumed its policy of threats, the privilege of broadcasting was denied on one pretext or other, the Presidential news pictures and daily discourses were resumed. The country was moving back to the pre-June era. The Peronista Party, deprived of its former leader, has elected new chiefs. Some of the appointments have led to a little rubbing of the eyes, for they include men who, a year or two ago, were compelled to abandon important posts because their own party colleagues accused them of corruption.

There is evidence that the Church *versus* State conflict is by no means ended. On Assumption Day, formerly a public holiday, the Ministry of Education insisted that children should attend school or lose vital attendance marks. The Church bluntly closed its schools and colleges, gave a holiday to boarders, and ignored the authorities.

The Government's announcement of the discovery of a widespread plot to institute a reign of terror and assassinate the President was quickly followed by a statement that priests in the Catholic College at San Miguel had been a party to the plot and had assisted in the distribution of arms.

The picture as a whole is anything but pleasant. Disorder is everywhere prevalent. The police are being assaulted and are assaulting in turn. In many cases, wholly innocent people suffer from the existing unruliness. The Stock Exchange has been stagnant for weeks, and severe losses have been sustained by investors. Congress has become even more of a cipher than it was when it was much of a rubber stamp: it meets as it feels disposed and not for very long.

The principal political opposition — the Radicals — is split into three warring groups. Other orthodox parties are mainly negligible in terms of authority and power; and the Communists are numerically few. The religious question, of course, has cut clean across party lines; and in that lies the core of the anti-Peron movement.

It would be unwise to suggest that Peron is playing his last card. There is little immediately available evidence to suggest that, however critical the situation may have seemed to be in early July.

PEN FRIENDS

RONNIE JASPER, 11, of 1 Jordan Street, Oceanside, N.Y., asks for an Israel boy or girl to write to him. He attends a Yeshiva called the Hebrew Institute of Long Island.

AMRAM ENCAOLLA, 20, a Yeshiva graduate now attending college, would like to correspond in Hebrew or English with an Israeli between the ages of 17-20. He likes to play the halil. His address is: 1615 E. 9th St. B'klyn 23 N.Y.

NORMA WEISS, 16, of 25 North Sixth Avenue, Highland Park, New Jersey, U.S.A., who likes to collect postcards and to write to pen pals, is looking for an Israel pen pal.

ELEANOR PLASTOCK, 13½ of 1869 Roxford Road, East Cleveland 12, Ohio, U.S.A., wants a correspondent. Her hobbies are stamps, coins, postcards and reading.

RUTH ROSENBLATT, 16, of 5880 Vernon Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo., U.S.A.

EDWARD GREENWOOD, 16, of 168-18 — 19th Avenue, Whitestone 57, N.Y., is interested in Israel. His hobby is stamp collecting.

DONALD HUNNEMAN, of the Congregational Conf. Centre, Salem End Road, Framingham, Mass., U.S.A., writes us that he is a Protestant, 16 years old and would like a Jewish pen pal in Israel. He collects stamps and is interested in science and history.

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